

A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Line

**RICHLAND COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA**

June 2011

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Richland County, South Carolina.

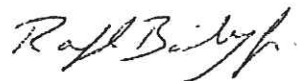
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ralph Bailey".

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In March and June of 2011, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey of a 5.7-mile segment of the South Carolina Electric and Gas (SCE&G) VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, located in Richland County, South Carolina. The proposed transmission line segment extends from Blythewood to Killian within the northern central portion of Richland County, South Carolina.

This investigation was carried out for PIKE Energy Solutions, LLC for the purpose of determining if any historic properties would be affected by ground disturbance associated with the construction and development of the newly proposed 230 kV transmission line. This archaeological resources survey is part of the Section 106 compliance requirements pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as administered by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Survey methods undertaken during the investigation process were conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended through 2000) and 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties). Survey tasks were completed in compliance with criteria defined under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61).

Primary archaeological resource investigations involved systematic 30-meter-interval shovel testing along two transects spaced 30 meters offset east and west from the proposed transmission corridor centerline. The proposed transmission line will tie in at the existing Killian substation terminus located south of the Farrow Road and Old Sloan Road intersection and run approximately 5.7 miles north to the proposed future The Blythewood substation terminus is located west of the State Road (SR) 21 and Farrow Road intersection. This 60-meter-wide, 5.7-mile-long corridor is the Area of Potential Affect (APE). This archaeological resource investigation also includes a review of previously recorded archaeological sites within or near the proposed transmission corridor and a thorough pedestrian survey within the corridor's proposed right-of-way (ROW). This survey specifically covers archaeological resources. An historic resource windshield survey encompassing this area was conducted concurrent to the archaeological investigation. The results and point data gathered from the windshield survey will be submitted to SCE&G as a separate report for further analysis of the VCS1-Killian 230kV Transmission Line.

Background research was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, South Carolina, to determine if any previously recorded archaeological sites exist within the footprint of the proposed corridor. In addition, the list of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties was reviewed at the SCIAA. Thirty-five previously recorded archaeological sites have been recorded within and immediately near the footprint of the proposed corridor. Two previously recorded sites (38RD0148 and 38RD1275) fall within the footprint of the corridor. These sites were revisited during the course of fieldwork but no further material or features were recovered or observed. These previously recorded sites have all been determined not eligible for the NRHP.

The southern segment of the proposed transmission corridor is located near the historic area generally believed to be associated with the Skirmish at Killian's Mill. Fought between February 18 and 20, 1865, Killian's Mill was a small rear guard action conducted by two brigades of Virginia's First Division Cavalry under the command of Matthew Calbraith (M.C.) Butler. Following the sack of Columbia, South Carolina, by Sherman during his March to the Sea campaign, Union troops under the direction of General Preston Blair were delayed in their advance towards Winnsboro when Butler's men destroyed the dam along Killian's mill pond and creek. The skirmish was brief and proved marginally effective in checking the Union advance. Although the exact location of the skirmish and dam site is currently unknown, it is believed the core area of the skirmish occurred east of Farrow Road and south of Killian Road between the railroad corridor and the mill pond. An historic marker along Farrow road, .5 mile east of the proposed transmission line corridor commemorates the event. The historic marker was placed on the western side of Farrow Road within the ROW fronting a forestation. From the vantage point of the historic marker, the mill pond is not visible. During current field investigations, aboveground and subsurface evidence of the skirmish site was sought. State and local informants were also sought to provide any additional information regarding the skirmish. No surface features indicative of Civil War activity were identified, and no cultural material associated with this era was recovered.

In total, 488 shovel tests and four 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel tests were excavated along the 5.7-mile proposed transmission line corridor, resulting in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites and one isolated find. Five of these sites (38RD1374, 38RD1375, 38RD1376, 38RD1377, and 38RD1378) are all low-density prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatters, while 38RD1379 represents the remains of a ruinous homestead and well. These sites are typical of low-density prehistoric scatters and ruinous historic sites located throughout the Southeast and do not generally display the wealth of material and features often associated with significant archaeological resources in South Carolina. The research potential of these sites is extremely limited and these sites do not warrant further study. They are all, therefore, recommended not eligible for the NRHP. In addition, isolated finds are not considered sites and are not considered eligible for NRHP listing.

The SCE&G VCS1 Blythewood to Killian 230 kV Transmission Line investigation resulted in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites, one isolated find, and the reassessment of sites 38RD0148 and 38RD1275. The sites, including the isolated find, are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Brockington recommends that no further research is necessary in regard to these newly identified archaeological sites. No evidence of Civil War artifacts or features associated with the Skirmish at Killian's Mill was identified. At its nearest extent, the area historically associated with the skirmish is currently located one half mile to the east of the corridor. This area is currently surrounded by developed roads, drainage and commercial buildings and cannot be seen from any vantage point along the proposed corridor route. Direct and indirect impacts to the core area of the skirmish site are negligible due to distance and surrounding modern development. Brockington recommends development plans to proceed in regard to the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line as no significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In March 2011, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted a Phase I archaeological resources survey of the South Carolina Electric and Gas (SCE&G) VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line located in Richland County, South Carolina. The proposed transmission line will tie in at the existing Killian substation terminus located south of the Farrow Road and Old Sloan Road intersection and run approximately 5.7 miles north to the proposed future Blythewood substation terminus located west of the State Road (SR) 21 and Farrow Road intersection, within the limits of Richland County, South Carolina. A map depicting the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line corridor can be seen in Figure 1.1.

The project scope included background research and an intensive archaeological field survey. This Phase I archaeological resources survey was conducted for PIKE Energy Solutions, LLC as the development of new transmission line easement will require federal permitting pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as administered by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). These task orders were conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended), and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1948 (33 USC 1344, as amended). The principal investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (36 CFR part 61) and is listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

1.1.1 Project Scope and Effect

Based on a comprehensive siting study conducted by SCE&G, the proposed transmission line route will utilize both existing and new rights-of-way. The total length of the proposed transmission line will be approximately 37 miles long. The archaeological survey was conducted along the 5.7 miles of the proposed corridor which will require new right-of-way (ROW). At this time, the locations of line poles, associated structures, and access roads have not been determined, and it is anticipated that subsequent studies may be conducted once the full siting analysis and line engineering has been completed. As stated, the proposed 5.7-mile corridor does not follow any existing transmission line route; therefore, development would involve a new ROW along both sides of the center-line. For this project, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the new ROW was defined as 30 meters from either side of the proposed centerline. Clearing of the centerline, along with any associated soil disruption, will occur primarily within this 60-meter ROW corridor.

Prior to the commencement of this investigation a cultural resources study plan was submitted by SCE&G and approved by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the USACE. This study plan addresses how SCE&G will identify, assess, and protect cultural resources which could be impacted by the construction, operation, and maintenance of the VCSNS Units 2 and 3 and all associated 230 kV transmission lines. Before commencing construction of a 230 kV line, SCE&G must file for and receive a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public

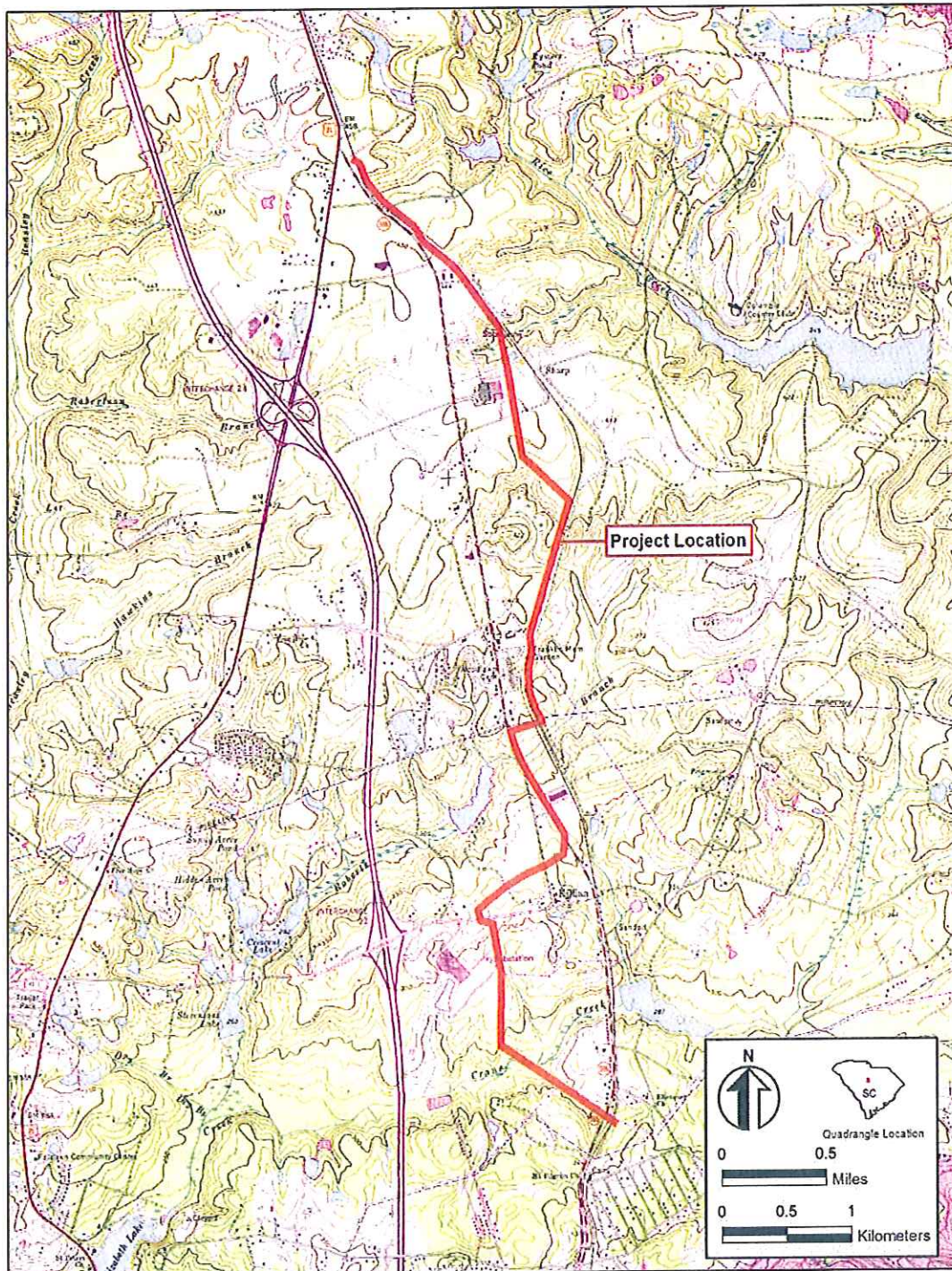


Figure 1.1 Project location map of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line Corridor, Blythewood to Killian Segment, Richland County, South Carolina. (USGS 7.5' series Jackson North, Blythewood Quadrangle).

Convenience and Necessity from the South Carolina Public Service Commission. SCE&G's policy and standard practice is to execute its comprehensive, three-phase transmission line siting process when siting new or portions of new 230 kV lines that require the acquisition of ROW easements within new corridors. The siting process includes consideration of an array of environmental, land use, cultural resource, and aesthetic factors when developing alternate routes, evaluating them, and selecting final routes. All documented cultural resources within siting study areas are mapped, weighted to reflect sensitivity to transmission line construction, and applied in the siting study. Moreover, it is SCE&G's practice to conduct "windshield surveys" throughout siting study areas when executing its transmission line siting process for the purpose of identifying aboveground resources that may not be documented but are, nevertheless, judged by expert investigators to be eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. Once final routes have been selected and their precise locations have been surveyed, SCE&G contracts with qualified cultural resource consulting firms to conduct detailed surveys within the ROW, including any portions of any existing SCE&G transmission line ROW that will be utilized by the proposed line or lines. The completed cultural resources investigations are used by SCE&G as guidance in avoidance and mitigation planning. Therefore, application of SCE&G's transmission line siting process ensures that SCE&G will meet or exceed the requirements of the NHPA when siting new corridors for 230 kV line routes. This survey was conducted in support of SCE&G commitment to fulfill its cultural resources obligation in regard to archaeological survey.

A subsequent and complimentary historic resources windshield survey was conducted for the proposed Killian Line and will be submitted to SCE&G for purposes of data analysis. The windshield survey covers a two-kilometer buffer of the existing and proposed rights of way (approximately 96.27 square miles) for both the total length of the proposed VCS1-Killian 230kV Transmission Line. For this work, historians conducted a literature review to identify properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and those recorded at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The windshield reconnaissance included a vehicular inspection of the previously recorded resources to determine if they are still extant. Historians also noted any previously unrecorded resources that appear to be NRHP-eligible based on their architectural integrity. The purpose of this point data is to assist in the wholesale analysis of the transmission line and in the development of sensitive pole locations. Once the pole locations are determined, a viewshed analysis will delineate a visual APE and a comprehensive Phase I architectural survey can be performed for the transmission line.

No properties within the proposed transmission line ROW corridor are listed on the NRHP or have been designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHL). Although segments of the proposed transmission corridor bordering Killian Road have been previously surveyed in 1994 (subsequent addendum 1996), the majority of the proposed transmission line has never been examined in regards to the potential for containing significant archaeological resources. To this end, the established project goals include the location of all archaeological resources located within the proposed transmission line's easement. Six archaeological sites were identified during field investigations. These sites, along with all revisited previously recorded sites, were evaluated per 36 CFR 60.4, which presents four broad evaluative criteria for assessing the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. These criteria will be reviewed below in section 1.2.4.

1.2 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

1.2.1 *Project Objective*

The proposed corridor route was evaluated for its potential to contain significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources by first defining the environmental and cultural contexts. Environmental variables known to be associated with prehistoric and early historic settlement (i.e., soil drainage, proximity to water or wetland resources, relative elevation, and historic settlement patterns) were analyzed.

Archaeological background research was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. We reviewed the NRHP listings at the SCDAH in order to identify previously recorded archaeological resources located within the boundaries of the project corridor. Additionally, background investigations included an examination of archaeological site forms and previous undertakings conducted near the corridor.

Comparing the environmental variables of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line Corridor to those of resources previously recorded in the surrounding area, it was expected that any prehistoric sites encountered would be most likely found on elevated and well drained areas near exploitable resources. Based on the distance to known historic settlements previously identified in the surrounding area, historic archaeological sites were considered highly likely. If such sites were to be found, they would be associated with past homesteading activities, local manufacturing, and Civil War era activity. Because of the corridor's location on relatively level terrain and the number of previously recorded archaeological resources, it was determined that the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line Corridor had a moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological resources and a high potential for containing historic archaeological resources.

1.2.2 *Field Investigations*

Archaeologists systematically inspected the entire 5.7-mile proposed transmission route through the pedestrian traverse of two transects. Brockington excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along these transects, which were placed 30 meters (98 feet) from the centerline. Shovel testing did not occur in wetland areas or in areas with steep slopes (areas with slopes greater than 15 percent). Archaeologists excavated a total of 444 shovel tests within the proposed ROW along the transmission route. Shovel tests were augmented by visual inspection in areas with good surface visibility.

Shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters (12 inches) in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil (i.e., clay). Fill from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Records of each shovel test were kept in field notebooks, including information on content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts, artifacts descriptions) and context (i.e., soil colors and texture descriptions, depth of definable levels, observed features). All shovel tests were backfilled on completion.

Per *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al., 2005), an archaeological site is defined as an area containing three or more artifacts of a possible single occupation in a 30-meter (98-foot) or less diameter of surface exposure; or where at least two

shovel tests within 30 meters are positive (containing one or more artifacts); or where surface or subsurface cultural features are present. Artifacts of recent age (less than 50 years) would typically not define a site without a compelling research or management justification. Less than three artifacts in close proximity are categorized as isolated finds.

Generally, if a site were to be encountered, the site boundaries would be established by the absence of artifacts or features moving outward in cardinal directions from the defined site center. In areas demonstrating poor surface visibility, two negative shovel tests excavated at short intervals (7.5 or 10 meters) would be used to establish a site boundary. Areas in which sites were identified during the current survey demonstrated moderate (26-50 percent) to excellent (100 percent) surface visibility. For this project, site delineations were effected at 7.5-meter and 15-meter intervals augmented by exhaustive surface collection within the footprint of the APE. The definition of site boundaries also takes into account natural features and/or boundaries (e.g., streams, bluffs, swamps). A complete map of all shovel test locations excavated along the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line Corridor can be found in Appendix C.

1.2.3 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Pre-Contact artifacts are categorized into typological classifications determined by their technological and stylistic attributes. All nonresidual Pre-Contact ceramic sherds (those greater than two-by-two centimeters in size) are classified by surface decoration and aplastic content. When recognizable, these attributes are also recorded for residual sherds. Nondiagnostic residual sherds are cataloged as a group. Pre-Contact ceramic sherds are compared to published type descriptions from comparable sources (Anderson et al. 1996; Williams and Thompson 1999).

Lithic assemblages from survey and testing projects are sorted by raw material type and basic morphological characteristics. Lithic artifacts representing formal tools are classified using available published type descriptions (Cambron and Hulse 1986; Coe 1964; Justice 1987). Artifacts representing lithic debitage are sorted into categories based on flake characteristics. Attributes such as utilization and retouching are noted when present. Some general definitions of debitage categories follow.

Flake fragment - A portion of a broken flake that cannot be identified further; usually the striking platform is absent.

Shatter - Fragments from a core that do not have a striking platform or flaked characteristics; usually these are blocky in shape and associated with early-stage lithic reduction.

Block core - A core that has had flakes removed in a tabular fashion (lengthwise); usually these flakes have platform angles approaching 90 degrees.

Bifacial core - A core that has had flakes removed from opposite facing sides; usually these flakes have acute platform angles.

Primary reduction flake - A flake removed from a block or bifacial core having 95 to 100 percent of the cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Secondary core reduction flake - A flake removed from a block core and having 1 to 95 percent of the cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Tertiary core reduction flake - A flake removed from a block core and having no cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Bifacial reduction flakes - Flakes removed from bifacial cores; these usually have an acute striking platform angle.

Secondary bifacial reduction flake - A flake removed from a bifacial core and having 1 to 95 percent of the cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Tertiary bifacial reduction flake - A flake removed from a bifacial core and having no cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Thinning flake - A flake removed in either the retouch or resharpening stage, usually 1 centimeter or less in size.

Bipolar flake - A flake removed during bipolar reduction; this technique was used primarily on pebbles or on any core too small to hold in the hand while striking; bipolar flakes are generally wedge-shaped.

The basis of the Post-Contact artifact analysis is observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified by material of manufacture (e.g., ceramics, glass, metal), color, function, and method of manufacture, when possible. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were compared to published analytical sources. Lab personnel utilized sources appropriate to the types of artifacts found during the survey (in this case Post-Contact ceramics, nails, and glass artifacts) (Copeland 1982; Dieringer and Dieringer 2001; Jones and Sullivan 1985; Lorrain 1968; Nelson 1977; Sussman 2000; Wilson 1981).

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Atlanta facilities where they were washed, catalogued, and analyzed. Laboratory personnel assigned distinct provenience numbers to artifacts from each supplemental shovel test and nonsystematic surface find. They separated artifacts from each provenience by class/type and assigned catalogue numbers. Upon acceptance of the final report, analysis sheets, field notes, photographs, slides, maps, and artifacts will be transferred to the SCIAA.

1.2.4 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

A primary goal of this investigation was to provide an accurate inventory of cultural resources within the project corridor and to provide sufficient data to determine if these sites are significant (i.e.,

eligible for the NRHP). Archaeological and architectural sites were evaluated based on the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP, as specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: *National Register of Historic Places*. According to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Criteria for Evaluation), cultural resources (referred to as properties in the regulations) can be defined as significant if they:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, or non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries). The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a two-fold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, an antebellum historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the pre-contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of pre-contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early-nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of a region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step is to determine the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past. For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine which physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location*, *design*, *setting*, *materials*, *workmanship*, *feeling*, and *association* (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with

which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents.

Typically, the most applicable criterion for evaluating archaeological properties is Criterion D. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess information bearing on an important research question (Savage and Pope 1998:21). Important research questions commonly involve testing new or former hypotheses regarding important topics in the natural sciences and/or addressing important aspects of the cultural chronology of a region. This information must be evaluated within the framework of an historic context; meaning, the researcher must be able to address how the information contained within the resource will affect current understanding of a particular time period.

If an archaeological resource is considered significant, it must also retain integrity. The aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain many of these aspects. The integrity of an archaeological site is commonly related to the aspects of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. While disturbed sites can still be eligible if their undisturbed portions contain significant information potential, sites that have lost their stratigraphic context due to land alteration are commonly considered to have lost integrity of location (Savage and Pope 1998:23-49).

Archaeological sites identified during the current survey were evaluated within local and regional prehistoric and historic contexts. These evaluations were balanced through application of Glassow's attributes (Glassow 1977) to provide assessment of the resource's potential to address regional research issues. That is, a site's potential to contribute to local or regional research will determine that site's NRHP eligibility. A site's potential to provide data was evaluated explicitly as research potential beyond the present archaeological resources survey project. For example, every site with culturally or temporally diagnostic material has the potential to contribute to the reconstruction of settlement patterns through time. In many cases, this potential can be realized through recognition and detailed documentation at the survey level of investigation.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL OVERVIEW

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following discussion provides background information regarding the physical environment along the route of the proposed VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line and the surrounding region. Knowledge of local and regional environmental conditions and available resources assists cultural resource professionals in identifying potential resource zones and areas favorable for human settlement. Patterns of human settlement are often linked to specific environmental zones and availability of associated natural resources.

2.1.1 *Physiography*

The proposed transmission line corridor lies in the Sandhills region of South Carolina, along the Fall Line. The Fall Line separates the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Kovacik and Winberry (1987:18) define the Sandhills as a narrow, discontinuous band of rolling hills, with moderate relief. In some stretches of the Sandhills, however, the relief can reach as great as 61 meters. Bedrock within the project area is primarily composed of coarse-grained granite, gneiss, and schist of Precambrian age (Lawrence 1978). Figures 2.1-2.3 provide views of the proposed corridor setting.



Figure 2.1 General environmental profile of the southern leg of the VCS1- Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, facing north.



Figure 2.2 General environmental profile of the central portion of the VCS1- Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, facing north.



Figure 2.3 General environmental profile of the northern leg of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, facing northwest.

2.1.2 Climate and Soils

Today, the climate is characterized by hot, humid summers and moderately cold, but short, winters. Average temperatures vary from 25-58° Fahrenheit (F) (minimum-maximum) in December to 71-91° F in July; however, the average annual maximum temperature for the year 102° F. Approximately 1.2 meters of precipitation, principally rain, falls in the region each year. Precipitation is most common from July to September (Lawrence 1978).

In general, today's temperature and rainfall ranges are quite close to those of the Middle to Late Archaic past. However, we would expect there to have been slightly warmer average temperatures; perhaps only on the order of a degree or two. But rainfall may have been less abundant or some degree, less seasonal.

Soils within Richland County are typical of the Upper Coastal Plain and are characterized by well drained sandy loams. Numerous soil types were encountered within the proposed transmission line's ROW and they were generally deep and excessively drained. A map containing encountered soils within the proposed transmission line corridor can be found below (Table 2.1, Figure 2.4).

Table 2.1 List of Soils by Map Code.

Soil Code	Soil Series	Slopes	Permeability
BaB	Blanton sand	0 to 6%	Moderately Well Drained
DoB	Dothan loamy sand	2 to 6%	Well Drained
FuA	Fuquay sand	0 to 2%	Well Drained
FuB	Fuquay sand	2 to 6%	Well Drained
Jo	Johnston loam	2 to 6%	Very Poorly Drained
LaB	Lakeland sand	2 to 6%	Excessively Drained
LaD	Lakeland sand	10 to 15%	Excessively Drained
PeB	Pelion loamy sand	2 to 6%	Moderately Well Drained
PeD	Pelion loamy sand	6 to 15%	Moderately Well Drained
W	Water	N/A	N/A

2.1.3 Paleoenvironment

Regional research in palynology, historic biogeography, and coastal geomorphology permits a general reconstruction of the Holocene changes in the environment. Data from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia indicate that the Late Pleistocene was a time of transition from full glacial to Holocene environmental conditions (Watts 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Upper Coastal Plain forests of the Late Pleistocene (as reflected in the White Ponds record) were dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood (Watts 1980:192). This deciduous forest occurred in a cooler, moister climate than exists in the region today (Barry 1980; Braun 1950).

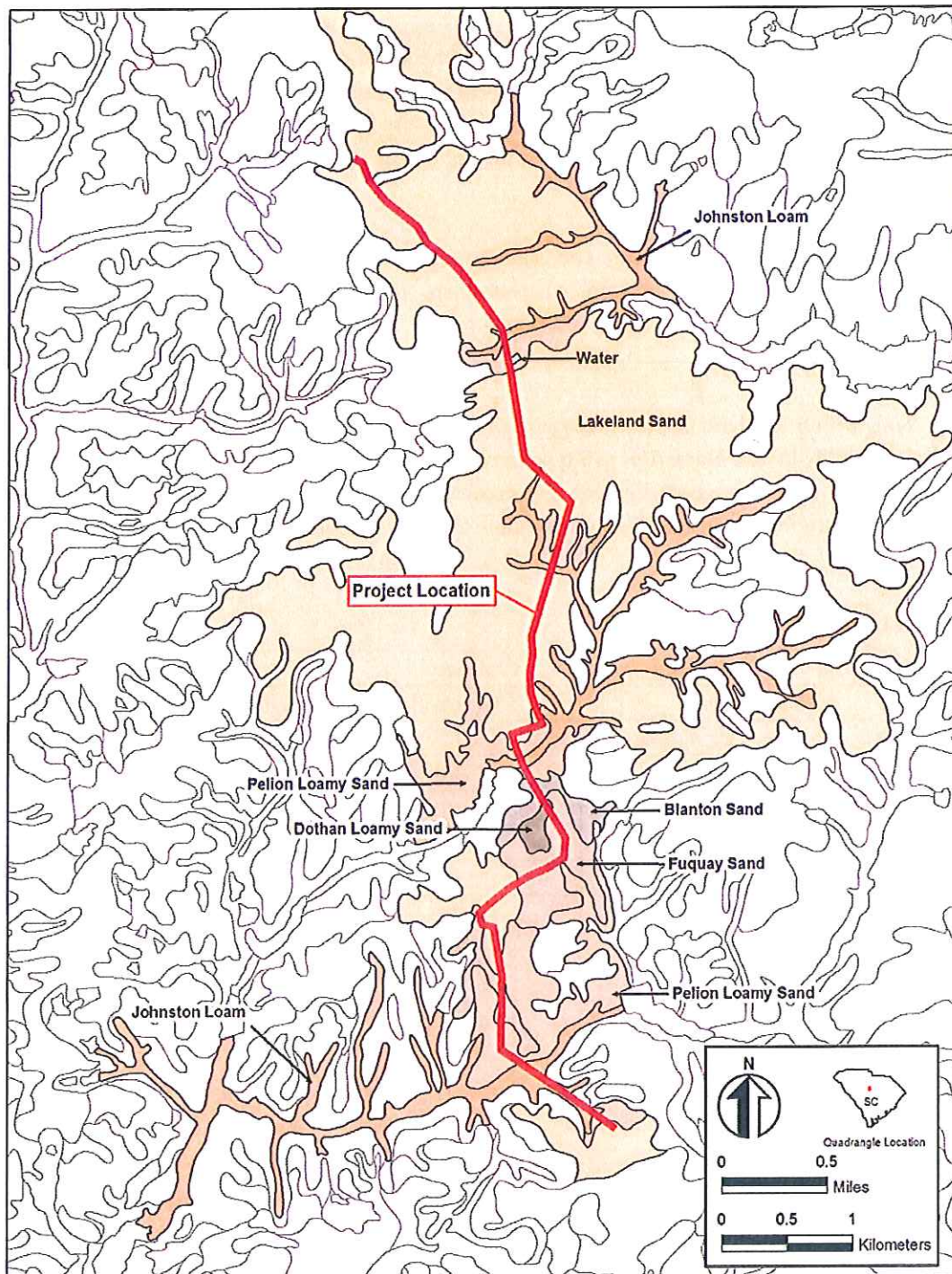


Figure 2.4 Soils encountered within the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, Richland County, South Carolina.

The general warming trend at the onset of the Holocene is reflected in sea level changes. Beginning approximately 17,000 years before present (BP), sea levels began to rise from the Late Pleistocene low of approximately 91 meters below modern sea level (Brooks et al. 1989). By 7,000 years BP, sea levels had risen dramatically to within 6.5 meters of present levels.

As drier and still warmer conditions became prevalent during the early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions increased. The southern forest at 7,000 years BP was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:194). The Early Holocene was also a period of extinction for many of the large Pleistocene mammals.

On a regional level, vegetation and climate have remained effectively static since the Early Holocene. Forests similar to the modern Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests (Quartermann and Keever 1962) with their associated modern faunal communities were established by this time. These biota would remain in place until the modern cultural modifications of the landscape during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries created the patchy woodland communities common today along river valleys.

2.2 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

The cultural history of North America generally is divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers primarily to the Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era refers to the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era refers to the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations usually were in rapid decline. Within these eras, finer temporal and cultural subdivisions have been defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time.

2.3 PRE-CONTACT ERA

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Lithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Within each stage, with the exception of the Lithic stage, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each stage follows, including discussions of the temporal periods within each stage. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these stages and periods in South Carolina.

The Lithic Stage. The beginning of the human occupation of North America is unclear. For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived on the continent near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries prior to 10,000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Paleoindian period at a number of sites in North and South America. To date, these sites are few in number. The

most notable are Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Cactus Hill in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), and most recently, the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 1999). All of these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Paleoindian deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Paleoindian occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites, but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other pre-Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period. Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites are too small at present to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites will be necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Paleoindian period, and how these early sites reflect the peopling of North America and the New World.

2.3.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000 – 8000 BC)

An identifiable human presence in the South Carolina began about 12,000 years ago with the movement of Paleoindian hunter-gatherers into the region. Initially, the Paleoindian period is marked by the presence of distinctive fluted projectile points and other tools manufactured on stone blades. Excavations at sites throughout North America have produced datable remains that indicate that these types of stone tools were in use by about 10,000 BC.

Goodyear et al. (1989) review the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of the distinctive fluted spear points, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location, with a concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicating a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The seasonal round of resource utilization within a tightly scheduled procurement system cannot be substantiated and neither can the exploitation of late Pleistocene megafauna. Although it is difficult to tell what was hunted by the shape of the projectile point, the general typological continuity between the Hardaway, Palmer, and Kirk horizons appears to suggest less specialized activity than the exploitation of megafauna.

The material culture of the Paleoindian period is dominated by fluted or semi-fluted projectile points, most commonly produced on high quality cryptocrystalline material. Although fluted points have been found in surface contexts across the South Carolina Piedmont including at the Nipper Creek site (Wetmore and Goodyear 1986:79-81), the Paleoindian (i.e., Clovis) period is relatively poorly represented (Goodyear et al. 1989). The Hardaway-Dalton complex includes semi-fluted/side-notched projectile points and a wide variety of formal scrapers (Coe 1964). It is best known from the Hardaway (type) site in Stanley County, North Carolina (Coe 1964), but other excavations have also yielded Hardaway and Dalton material (e.g., Claggett and Cable 1982). The following Early Archaic-period Palmer phase retains many of the same formal tool types, while the

Palmer projectile point is a side-notched variety generally lacking basal thinning or fluting (Coe 1964).

In terms of settlement, there appears to have been a dramatic increase in site frequency from Clovis to Hardaway-Dalton. Hardaway sites are present in a wide variety of environmental zones. If O'Steen's (1983) model of Transitional period settlement in Georgia Piedmont can be applied to the South Carolina Piedmont, the major sites would be expected near large rivers, particularly around areas of shoals or narrows.

2.3.2 *Archaic Period (8,000 - 500 BC)*

The Early Archaic Period (8,000 - 6,000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in central South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself near the Fall Line (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene disappeared, and more typical woodland flora and fauna were established. The Early Archaic adaptation on the Fall Line of South Carolina is not clear; however, several sites in the region have produced Early Archaic remains (Goodyear et al. 1989; Michie 1978; Wetmore and Goodyear 1986:17-19). Early Archaic finds in the region typically are side- or corner-notched projectile points (e.g., Palmer and Kirk), determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Several large Early Archaic sites have been partially excavated along the Broad-Saluda-Congaree drainages to the west of Fort Jackson, including the Taylor Site (38LX1) (Michie 1971) and the Nipper Creek Site (38RD18) (Drucker et al. 1996; Drucker and Davis 1998; Wetmore 1987; Wetmore and Goodyear 1986).

Early Archaic sites generally are small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. Diagnostic projectile points have been recovered from all portions of the lower Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain, suggesting a shift from the riverine emphasis of the earlier Paleoindian period (Goodyear et al. 1989:38; Wetmore and Goodyear 1986:18).

Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose a model for Early Archaic subsistence/settlement on the South Atlantic Slope. This model suggests the implementation of high residential mobility throughout most of a season, with aggregation in the winter when resources are less widely distributed within the region. Further, population aggregates are associated with specific drainages. Annual population movements include use of the Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain within each drainage; Sandhills areas presumably were visited in the fall, probably due to the presence of dense oak masts and concentrations of mast-consuming ungulates (i.e., deer) (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:50-52). Further, Anderson and Hanson (1988:271) suggest the presence of "macrobands" associated with the larger drainages that cross the region. Interaction between these larger aggregates permitted the flow of extra-local raw materials, information, and mates between the groups occupying each drainage. Presumably, the aggregation of populations within drainages near the Fall Line in the late fall and early winter, and movements of populations between drainages at the same time would contribute to the diversity of lithic raw materials recovered from Early Archaic sites in the Fall Line region.

In contrast, O'Steen's (1983) model of Early Archaic settlement suggests fairly restricted occupation during this period in the Oconee Valley of the Georgia Piedmont. Recurring occupation of base camps within the valley, at locales that provided access to the greatest density and diversity of resources, was suggested, with lithic exchange networks that extended across territorial boundaries of particular groups.

Middle Archaic Period (6,000 - 2,000 BC). The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic period. Climatically, the study area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the region until circa 2000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points (e.g., Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford) and ground stone artifacts characterize this period (Blanton 1983). On the Piedmont to the north and west, site densities apparently increased through the period, suggesting a more intensive implementation of foraging strategies; no specific locales appear to be favored for occupation (Blanton and Sassaman 1989:59-60). On the Coastal Plain, Middle Archaic sites occur with less frequency but show evidence of more intensive habitation and large-scale tool production. This suggests an increased "patchiness" in resources on the Coastal Plain, compared to earlier periods or the contemporary Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:10). Thus, a different pattern of settlement is suggested for this period in the lower portions of South Carolina.

Sandhills Middle Archaic sites appear to relate more to the Coastal Plain settlement pattern than the pattern evidenced on the Piedmont. Anderson's (1979:236) excavation of Middle Archaic components at 38LX5 and 38LX64, on the western side of the Congaree River, suggest use of river flood plain locales (e.g., 38LX64) as long term residential sites, similar to logistical base camps, and use of nearby upland settings (e.g., 38LX5) as more specialized resource extraction loci. However, extensive examination of interriverine settings in the region, like those at Fort Jackson, have not been undertaken in the immediate area. The distribution and nature of Middle Archaic sites at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site, on the Savannah River immediately below Augusta, Georgia, suggest a pattern similar to that described for the Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:310).

Data from the original excavations of the Middle Archaic component at the Nipper Creek site strongly indicated that the site comprised numerous short-term occupations (Wetmore and Goodyear 1986:82-83). Based on their later work at the site, closer to the Broad River, Drucker and Davis (1998:76) argue that the Middle Archaic occupants employed a very flexible subsistence-settlement strategy that featured continual foraging from one resource range to the next (see also Claggett and Cable 1982). This strategy also included the use of an expedient stone tool technology based upon the exploitation of locally available lithic raw materials.

Late Archaic Period (2,000 - 500 BC). The Late Archaic period apparently relates to a time of population expansion and increased local adaptations (Caldwell 1958). It is during this time that the first pottery appears on the South Carolina coast and in the Fall Line region. This pottery is the sand tempered or untempered Thom's Creek series and the fiber tempered Stallings series; both are decorated by punctuation, incising, finger pinching, and, for Thom's Creek, possibly simple stamping

and dentate stamping. Large, stemmed bifaces (e.g., Savannah River) are the most common lithic artifacts in the earlier preceramic Late Archaic assemblages. Smaller, stemmed points appear in association with the ceramic wares, apparently representing a transition between the ceramic Late Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland cultural manifestations of the region.

Distribution of Late Archaic sites throughout the southeastern Atlantic seaboard suggests that intensive exploitation of specific aquatic resources was common throughout the period. Large sites, presumably representing long periods of occupation by a large population aggregate, occur along the major drainages and the coastal estuaries. Emphasis on anadromous fishes at the Fall Line and on the Piedmont and shellfish along the coast has been suggested by several researchers (Claggett and Cable 1982:40; Taylor and Smith 1978) to explain the presence of these large sites. However, the distinctive large, stemmed projectile points generally associated with Late Archaic occupations have been recovered from sites in almost all environmental settings from the mountains to the coast throughout South Carolina (Wetmore and Goodyear 1986:21). Thus, Late Archaic sites can be expected throughout the interriverine uplands of the Sandhills, the lower Piedmont, and the upper Coastal Plain.

Sassaman et al. (1990:312-314) propose a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River Site that includes large population aggregations in the river valley during the spring and summer, with a dispersal of smaller family groups into tributary drainages during the fall and winter of each year. This would result in the development of large, dense sites with very diverse artifact assemblages occurring in the river flood plain, and smaller and less diverse sites occurring along smaller drainages and in the interriverine areas. Anderson's (1979:236-237) excavations at four sites in the Congaree Valley in Lexington County tend to support such a model, with two sites located in upland settings adjacent to the flood plain containing remains suggestive of limited activity animal processing, and two sites on the flood plain containing evidence of intensive occupation suggestive of long term residence and a wide range of activities. Drucker and Davis's (1998:76-77) excavations at the Nipper Creek site, however, suggest a somewhat different settlement-subsistence strategy. They argue that unlike the Congaree River sites, the Late Archaic occupation of the Broad River levee involved short-term logistical foraging of upland and floodplain resources rather than extensive long-term habitation.

2.3.3 *Woodland Period (500 BC – AD 900)*

Early Woodland Period (500 BC - AD 200). Some researchers choose to consider Thom's Creek an Early Woodland manifestation. Because of the close association in some areas between Thom's Creek and fiber-tempered ceramics, here Thom's Creek is considered Ceramic Late Archaic. The first Woodland manifestations in the region are characterized by a significant increase in stamp decorated pottery. Following Espenshade and Brockington (1989), definitive markers of the Early Woodland are considered to be Deptford Check Stamped (linear and bold), Deptford Simple Stamped (including possible Refuge Simple Stamped), and coarse tempered, fabric impressed pottery. In the Early Woodland, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions, with the paddle stamped tradition dominant to the south, and the fabric impressed and

cord marked tradition dominant to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade 1986; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Ward 1983).

The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland period suggests population expansion, and the movement of groups into areas used less intensively in earlier periods. Hanson (1982) suggest that this dispersal reflects a collapse of a previously stable resource base (e.g., drowned estuaries on the coast [Trinkley 1989:78]) and the attempt of Early Woodland populations to replace a focused subsistence strategy with a more diffuse one (after Cleland 1976). Anderson and Joseph (1988:218) note a similar diffusion of population and reduced regional interaction during the Early Woodland period in the Middle Savannah River Valley of South Carolina as well. Similar dispersals are noted for the Savannah River Site, with an occupational shift from the flood plains to the uplands along the many tributaries of the Savannah River (Sassaman et al. 1990:315). Anderson (1979:237) suggests a general shift away from the Congaree flood plain as well. Presumably, single family residences were established in the upland locales that were inhabited throughout the year. Additional resources were procured through exchange with neighbors or collected from specialized sites scattered throughout the immediate area surrounding a household.

Thus, Early Woodland sites most common in the region generally consist of small ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of environmental zones. Some will represent residential locations of single family units, while other sites will represent resource extraction loci. Lower artifact frequencies and diversity, as well as reduced site size could be expected at the resource extraction sites.

Middle and Late Woodland Periods (AD 200 - 1000). The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland periods in the region are somewhat unclear. The check stamped tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland period. Cord marked and fabric impressed ceramics continue to be produced through the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as do simple stamped wares. There is no single decorative mode that can be associated with this period, and recent research has only begun to sort out the confusion (Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; Trinkley 1983).

Middle and Late Woodland settlement patterns appear to continue the diffused distributions noted for the Early Woodland (Trinkley 1989:83-84). Interior Coastal Plain sites of the period tend to occur adjacent to the large swampy flood plains of the many rivers crossing the Coastal Plain, with numerous small scatters of Middle/Late Woodland artifacts occurring on the interriverine uplands.

2.3.4 Mississippian Period (AD 1000 - 1500)

Prehistoric Mississippian societies represent the most complex prehistoric cultural development in the southern United States. The diagnostic complicated stamped ceramics and small triangular projectile points of this period mark the transition of groups in the region into a complex system of social organization which lasted until first European contact. In most areas of the Southeast, the Mississippian period is characterized by an emphasis on agriculture and by the development of complex public works and ceremonial centers occupied by a highly stratified society. Mounds are

known on the Wateree River to the east (Ferguson 1971, 1975) and on the Savannah to the west (Taylor and Smith 1978), but no large mounds have been identified in the Columbia area to date.

Mississippian groups apparently were aligned along major drainages (i.e., those with extensive flood plains) (Anderson 1989:114). A wide range of site types has been identified for Piedmont Mississippian occupations throughout South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. Larger villages tend to be associated with specific mound sites. Smaller habitation sites are scattered along the surrounding drainages, to the extent that single family compounds may be present on secondary drainages with adequate flood plains to support the agricultural production of foodstuffs (Ferguson and Green 1984; Poplin 1990). Ferguson and Green (1984) also note that Mississippian centers generally display a symmetric distribution above and below the Fall Line, with few large sites in the immediate location of the distinctive rapids of the local rivers. Thus, major Mississippian sites tend to be located along the major drainages of South Carolina that possess extensive flood plains; however, they occur either on the lower Piedmont (above the Fall Line) *or* on the upper Coastal Plain (below the Fall Line) rather than at the transition between these two major physiographic regions of the state.

One of the principal Mississippian centers of South Carolina is located to the east of Columbia on the Wateree River. Mulberry Mound group, presumably representing the protohistoric town of Cofitachequi, is considered to represent the regional "center" of Mississippian settlement throughout central South Carolina. Anderson (1989:119) suggests that an extensive buffer existed between the province associated with Cofitachequi, and the neighboring province of Ocute, presumably centered on the Oconee River in Georgia. Much of the Savannah River Valley appears to have been abandoned during the later Pre-Contact and Contact periods. Extensive research has not been conducted in the drainages between the Savannah and Wateree, but large Mississippian settlements have not been positively identified in these drainages to date. Thus, the Wateree River, east of Columbia, may represent the extreme margin of Mississippian settlement associated with Cofitachequi.

In addition to the large central mound villages, many small scatters of Mississippian artifacts are found in diverse environmental settings throughout the surrounding region. These sites probably represent resource extraction loci, since an amalgam of agricultural produce and hunted and gathered remains provided subsistence for Mississippian groups throughout the Southeast (Smith 1975). As an example, Goodyear (1976:11-12) notes extensive Mississippian sites along the Congaree River below Columbia. These sites are interpreted as base camps located near prime agricultural lands, from which interriverine locales were visited to collect resources not available on the flood plain.

2.3.5 The Contact Era

The Contact era begins in South Carolina with the first Spanish explorations into the region in the 1520s. Native American groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the highly structured society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540 and Pardo in 1565, is an excellent example of

the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era (Anderson 1985, 1994). The small initial European forays that encountered these Mississippian groups, however, marked the beginning of a massive colonizing project involving three of Europe's most powerful kingdoms. By the time the English colony was founded at Charles Towne in A.D. 1670, the French had already established and lost a colony in the region, and the Spanish were successfully managing an extensive network of missions throughout northern Florida and along the Georgia coast (Crane 2004; DePratter and South 1990; McEwan 1993; Worth 1995). During the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, disease, warfare, and the trade in Indian slaves all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations (Dobyns 1983; Gallay 2002; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1987). According to one researcher's estimates, between the years 1685 and 1715, the Indian population in the Southeast declined from 199,400 to 90,100, a reduction of nearly 55 percent (Wood 1989).

The dramatic effects of European diseases upon native groups across North America are well known (e.g., Dobyns 1983; Smith 1987). When Europeans came to the New World, they brought infectious diseases like smallpox, measles, yellow fever, typhus, whooping cough, influenza and plague. Because Native North American populations had never been exposed to these diseases, outbreaks of sickness grew to epidemics that spread quickly throughout villages and towns killing many. The seventeenth century witnessed many of these so-called "virgin soil epidemics," the results of which were large-scale regional depopulation; social, economic, and political instability; and mass population movements.

The economic and strategic ambitions associated with empire building naturally generated strife among the fragile colonial beachheads of England, Spain, and France (Gallay 2002). England and France pursued essentially the same colonial strategy in the Southeast – one founded on the expansionist principles of mercantilism. As is well known, the Spanish expressed relatively little interest in extracting economic resources from their southeastern colonies; instead, as early as 1565, King Phillip II of Spain declared that the dual missions of Spanish colonies in the Southeast were to protect Caribbean shipping lanes and to propagate the Catholic faith among southeastern Indian groups (Oatis 2004). Regardless of similarities and differences in colonial strategy, it was a fait accompli that the colonies of the three kingdoms would not co-exist peacefully in the Southeast. Spain and France were, after all, eternal rivals of England, and violent conflicts among the three colonial "superpowers" (or more often among their Indian allies) punctuated this period in the Southeast.

Whether they desired the position or not, by virtue of geography South Carolina would be the English colonial vanguard against any southeastern invasion from Spanish or French forces. It did not take long before South Carolina would be called to fulfill this role, for immediately after the founding of Charles Town, the Spanish began plotting attacks (Crane 2004). In August and again in December 1686, the Spanish finally acted on their plans and mounted attacks that destroyed Stuart Town, a settlement located at Port Royal south of Charles Town (Gallay 2002). This attack so close to their main settlement doubtless gave the South Carolina proprietors and their appointed officials good reason to implement a proactive defensive strategy that featured the use of allied Indian groups to

create a "buffer zone" that would protect the colony from the Spanish and French and their Indian allies.

The buffer zone that was to protect South Carolina needed to be strongest to the south in order to check raids by the Spanish and their Indian allies. The Savannah River was the most appropriate location for a border because it was a very defensible obstacle as well as a major route of ingress into the interior Southeast (Gallay 2002). South Carolina obviously did not have the manpower construct or man garrisons along the river, thus they had to rely on Indian allies to guard their frontiers. Beginning in the 1680s, colonial officials set about encouraging allied Indian groups to settle along the Savannah River with the construction of a trading post at Savannah Town. By the turn of the eighteenth century, the trading post had accomplished its mission by attracting numerous allied groups including the Westo, Savannah, Yamasee, Apalachicola, Yuchi, and Chickasaw. It is clear that the South Carolina architects of this strategy never intended for the buffer zone of Indian allies to be a passive deterrent to their European rivals. From their earliest overtures to Indian groups, South Carolina officials intended on creating an armed militia of Indians that could be persuaded to promote the colony's interests internally and abroad.

The use of Indian allies was a potent tool in promoting South Carolina's interests against their European rivals. This strategy was affected on two scales. On one scale were small yet frequent slave raids consisting of parties of two to ten men that continually harangued enemy-allied Indians groups like the Timucua, Apalachee, Guale, Arkansas, and Tunica, along South Carolina's borders (Gallay 2002). The first 15 years of the eighteenth century also witnessed the use of Indian allies on a much larger scale – in major colonist-led Indian military forays that cumulatively resulted in the deaths and enslavement of thousands Indians allied with the Spanish and French. These forays included Colonel James Moore's invasions of Spanish Florida as part of Queen Anne's War, first against St. Augustine in 1702, and later against the Apalachee missions in 1704. These operations, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish-allied Apalachee Indians, included 370 Yamasee Indians and 1,000 Muskogee-speaking Indians respectively (Crane 2004; Gallay 2002; Oatis 2004). A third major assault against the Spanish settlement of Pensacola launched in 1707 involved a few hundred Muskogean warriors. Against French colonial interests, South Carolina traders and allied Indians conducted an attack on Tomeh and Mobile Indians around the colony of Mobile in 1709 and two attacks on French-allied Choctaw towns in 1705 and 1711. Period accounts reported that the attacks on the Choctaw involved English-allied Chickasaw and Muskogee forces numbering between 2,000 and 4,000.

During the Contact era, the success or failure of any strategy enacted by the European colonial powers was ultimately tied to successful trade with Indian groups. Sustained exchange relations between southeastern Indian groups and Europeans had existed for nearly a century when Charleston was founded in 1670. Indeed, Smith (1987) and Waselkov (1989) have garnered ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence to demonstrate that small-scale yet substantial trade in deerskins existed between Spanish Florida and interior Indian groups during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The founding of English colonies in the Southeast in the 1600s, however, brought major changes to the existing exchange system. Unlike Spanish colonies, the economic

structures of South Carolina and Virginia were geared toward generating large profits by producing mass quantities of goods and resources for export. Along with tobacco and rice plantations, Indian trade figured prominently in the economic structure of southeastern English colonies, much more so in South Carolina than Virginia (Martin 1994). It was the scale of Indian trade, needed to satisfy the labor and capital demands of both the local plantation economy and the Atlantic trade economy, that marked the departure of the English Contact period trading system from the previous Spanish system (Ramsey 2003). The sheer scale of slavery and deer hunting in this system produced profound sociopolitical disruptions that were variably felt by every Indian group across the Southeast.

Historians William Ramsey (2001, 2003) and Alan Gallay (2002) have done much to quantify the scale of Indian slavery by consulting the colonial records of South Carolina. Ramsey (2001) sketched the historic demography of Indian slavery in South Carolina during the period. Surveying period wills and census records, he found that Indian slaves comprised only six percent of all slaves during the 1680s and 1690s, but that this number rose to 10 percent after Colonel James Moore's raids of 1702 and 1704. By the outbreak of the Yamasee War in 1715, approximately 25 percent of all slaves held by South Carolinians were Indians, a total population of 1,400 individuals. Gallay's research (2002) furthered the argument that most slaves sold in Charleston markets were later traded to other colonies. He argued that the population estimated by Ramsey was but a small fraction of the total number of slaves taken during this period. Based on transport records following major military campaigns (described above) and trader accounts, Gallay (2002) estimated the total number of Indian slaves that were taken between 1670 and 1715 to be between 24,000 and 51,000 individuals.

The other commodity that circulated within the flourishing colonial trading system was deerskins. Virginians began trading in deerskins with nearby tribes shortly after the colony's founding in 1607, but trade with Indian groups beyond the Carolina piedmont was at this time insignificant, possibly because the routes to more distant groups were controlled by "middlemen" like the Occaneechees, Catawba, and Tuscarora (Martin 1994). With the founding of South Carolina in 1670, the dynamics of this fledgling trading system changed dramatically. First, the scale of the trade increased greatly with the influx of dozens of new traders all with aspirations of amassing great riches. Second, the geographic position of Charleston allowed these South Carolina traders to trade directly with interior groups using new routes that did not pass through the territory of the piedmont middlemen. Lastly, the establishment of trade with South Carolina added an alternative source of trade for southeastern Indian groups. This led to competition for the Indian trade not only among the European colonial powers, but also (and more intensely) between South Carolina and Virginia (Gallay 2002; Martin 1994).

On Good Friday, April 15, 1715, the protective buffer surrounding South Carolina was ruptured and chaos invaded the lives of European colonists living in and around Charleston. The Yamasee War began that day when a number of South Carolinian trade officials were murdered in the Yamasee town of Pocotaligo. The murders took South Carolinians completely by surprise, as the Yamasee were thought to be one of the colony's closest allies. Indeed, the murdered Englishmen had only been sent to Pocotaligo in order to arrange talks with another Indian group, the Ochese Muskogean, who were rumored to be planning attacks against South Carolina traders and settlers

(Crane 2004). These initial murders were quickly followed by major Yamasee attacks on plantations around Port Royal south of Charleston. In these attacks, the Yamasee managed to kill over 100 colonists and set the rest of the settlement's population to flight. In the following weeks, news began to filter into Charleston that most of the English traders in the towns of the Tallapoosa, Abieha, Alabama, Ochee, Coweta, Choctaw, Chicksaw, Catawba, and Cherokee had either been killed or chased off (Oatis 2004). Adding to the fears of a pan-Indian assault, news emerged that the Catawba and a small group of Cherokee had made raids on plantations north of Charleston and even managed to capture a South Carolina militia garrison (Crane 2004). Facing this apparent "invasion," colonists across South Carolina fled to Charleston, where the effects of overcrowding, fear, and tension, exacerbated by the summer heat, took its toll on the physical and mental health of many residents (Oatis 2004).

Traditionally, historians have written about the Yamasee War as a united Indian revolt against the abuses of English traders, but recent attention has turned to exploring the different motivations and strategies of the Indian groups who participated in the attacks (e.g., Galloway 2002; Oatis 2004; Ramsey 2003). To various extents, these authors agree that, while some of the Indian participants were in collusion, the Yamasee War was not a pan-Indian conspiracy that was carried out with the aid of a "master plan" (Oatis 2004). Instead, they hold that each group acted according to their own strategy and toward their own "diplomatic" goals. Abuse by traders, mounting debts, and the fear of enslavement were important factors in some groups' decision to join the war against South Carolina, but these three "classic" causes were as far from universal as the actions of the participating groups. The classic causes apply most to the Yamasee, but even their decision to attack South Carolina settlements was also likely influenced by the encroachment of Europeans on their "treaty-protected" lands as well as a breakdown in diplomacy with colonial officials (Galloway 2002; Ramsey 2003).

South Carolina's military response to the Yamasee and Catawba raids was swift. Only a week after the murders at Pocotaligo, the governor of South Carolina personally led militia forces to decisive victories against the Yamasee towns forcing them to retreat southward to the Altamaha River (Oatis 2004). Also, days after the assaults north of Charleston, South Carolina militia Captain George Chicken managed to rout the invading Catawba force in an ambush that came to be known as the "Battle of the Ponds" (Crane 2004). While these were the only major military engagements, the Yamasee War officially carried on for almost two years (along with the anxiety and fear felt by the colonists in Charleston) until a peace with the Lower Creeks was brokered in 1717. The end result for the study area was that by 1718, the Carolina militia had annihilated or driven off most of the Native groups who had inhabited the coastal areas of South Carolina.

The years following the Yamasee War (ca. A.D. 1718-1780) were generally a much more settled time in which Indian groups and colonists were beginning to adjust to the disruptions and chaos of the previous 45 years. While Indian groups continued to suffer from epidemics during the period, increased resistance to diseases and the abatement of Indian slavery significantly reduced the rate of population loss affecting Indian towns. The post-war years also featured the gradual cessation of frenetic population movements across the landscape as Indian populations consolidated and settled

into particular areas such as the Chattahoochee River valley, the Coosa and Tallapoosa River valleys, the Catawba and Wateree River valleys, and the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee River valleys. As for the Europeans, South Carolina officials renewed diplomacy and trade with Indian groups amid a landscape inhabited by their reinvigorated European rivals. South Carolina's diplomatic strategies included numerous unsuccessful attempts to consolidate political power among Indian groups. Their strategies also included encouraging Indian conflicts that benefited England's imperial struggle against Spain and France (e.g., Creek vs. Spanish-allied Yamasee, Cherokee vs. French-allied Illinois) while discouraging conflicts that involved English-allied groups (e.g., Creek vs. Cherokee). Rather than settling down, the deerskin trade experienced a significant expansion during the post-war years of the English contact era.

2.3.5 *The Post-Contact Era*

Colonial Period. The region that became Richland County during the last years of the eighteenth century was in many ways an atypical frontier. For years the area was a string of small farms and plantations along the banks of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. Protected by sand hills to the north and water on the south, east, and west, early Richland County had no real nucleus or market place of its own. The early settlers, largely ex-Virginians, farmed on the isolated inland peninsula, eager to grow tobacco and other crops on unspoiled land. In 1785, Richland County was little more than a region of pine forests and a few cleared fields. But by the beginning of the nineteenth century, Richland became an independent county with the powerful capital of the state (Moore 1993:3).

During the colonial period, explorers, fur traders, and cattlemen, were followed by pioneers seeking cheap land and prosperity in South Carolina. In 1730 Royal Governor Robert Johnson proposed a plan to encourage further settlement of the colony's interior. Johnson planned a system of frontier settlements that would be laid out eighty to one hundred miles from Charles Town and then occupied by European settlers. To encourage settlement, the colony would pay the settlers' passage, grant them lands without obligation to pay quitrents for ten years, and establish a fund to provide for provisions. Between 1733 and 1735, eight townships were laid out to help defend colonists from Native Americans and the Spanish (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:78-79). Present day Richland County was located between two of these early townships, Saxe Gotha on the Congaree River and Fredericksburg on the Wateree River.

According to Robert Mills, permanent settlement in present-day Richland County began about 1740 (Mills 1979:693). Attracted by the rich bottom land around the waters of the Congaree, settlers cleared trees to establish their homesteads, raised cattle, and farmed their own vegetables. Around the middle of the eighteenth century, German and Swiss immigrants from Orangeburg settled along the Broad River at the junction of Little River, Cane Creek, and Kinsler's Creek, while Scots-Irish settlers migrated to Richland County from Virginia and other northern colonies (Martin et al. 2002:12).

Richland County was originally part of Craven County, one of four counties established in South Carolina in 1682 as units of local government. Due to the small population and limited legal needs of the government, most record keeping and judicial activity was confined to the municipal

limits of Charleston, rather than four counties. As the colony's population began to grow, there was a push to establish County and Precinct Courts, and in 1769, the General Assembly passed an act dividing the province into seven judicial districts. The area that is now Richland County was part of the large, central district of Camden that consisted of a central courthouse town. Following the American Revolution, South Carolina's government was decentralized. In 1785, the General Assembly passed legislation that laid out counties in each judiciary district and established county courts to handle small claims. A year later, these county courts were authorized to carry out many of the duties that previously only the government in Charleston had conducted (Stauffer 1998:1-3).

The American Revolution had little impact on Richland County due to its small population and limited political power and the areas within the proposed transmission corridor were not directly involved in any Revolutionary War battles.

Antebellum Period. Originally home to a small group of government officials, hundreds of farm-plantation households, and a few shops and stores, Richland County experienced steady growth during the antebellum period. The emergence of cotton as a market crop at the turn of the nineteenth century encouraged the widespread use of slaves on Richland County plantations and farms. While the county's largest slaveholders lived on plantations along the Wateree and Congaree Rivers, most of upper Richland County's slave owners owned fewer than five slaves. In 1790, a third of Richland County's population was black, however, within the next ten years, a black majority emerged as the new cotton culture expanded. Measures to control the growing population of enslaved and free blacks in Richland County increased in the years prior to the Civil War. In 1823, Richland County established a patrol to ensure that slaves found off their plantations had permission to move throughout the area (Martin et al. 2002:16).

Although Richland County relied heavily on cotton production at the onset of the antebellum period, the 1860 agricultural census reveals that the county's production of cotton decreased in the years leading up to the Civil War. While the production of vegetables, such as corn, sweet potatoes, and beans remained high, the county produced less than ten thousand bales of ginned cotton in 1860, nearly fifteen hundred bales less than the 1850 crop (Martin et al. 2002:18).

While eighteenth-century transportation in Richland County relied on rivers and creeks, the development of a railroad network in the nineteenth century linked Columbia and Richland County to the rest of the state. Chartered in 1833, the Columbia Railroad Company sought to establish a line to connect Branchville to Columbia, with the first trains reaching the capital city in 1842. In 1852, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad was complete, while workers finished the Greenville and Columbia Railroad the following year. By 1860, the network of Columbia's three railroads spread across the state, linking the capital city to the port city of Charleston and the Piedmont cities of Greenville, Charlotte, Spartanburg, and Anderson (Martin et al. 2002:19).

On the eve of the Civil War, Richland County had become a powerful force in the region due largely to its central geographic position, prominence as the home of the state capital, and the

expansion of railroad transportation. By the fall of 1860, the air of excitement for growth and change was replaced by the high drama of political rhetoric and secession.

The Civil War. The Civil War and Reconstruction era transformed Richland County's economic, social, and cultural landscapes in monumental ways. The war left behind devastated crops, livestock, and farms, while tenant farming and sharecropping replaced the culture of slavery. While the county experienced a decrease in agricultural productivity and economic expansion, the post-Civil War period also introduced reform and improvement in transportation and education.

Upper Richland County played a role in the Civil War in several ways. Before Sherman's destruction of Columbia in 1865, a Union detachment swept through the Broad River basin before proceeding to Fairfield County. Union detachments camped at a house in upper Richland County, while Union troops attempted the destruction of the area's farms and plantations (Martin et al. 2002:24).

2.3.6 *The Skirmish at Killian's Mill*

In the immediate aftermath of Sherman's sacking of Columbia, soldiers of the Union's 17th regiment under the command of General Preston Blair, began to advance northwest from Columbia to Winnsboro. On February 17th, 1865, Confederate troops of Georgia's Ninth Volunteer Cavalry, nicknamed "Cobb's Legion" marched the eight miles from Columbia to Killian's millpond where they joined up with Matthew Calbraith (M.C.) Butler in an attempt to slow the advance of General Blair's contingent. Blair had been following the railroad north and arrived opposite Cobb's Cavalry late in the afternoon of the 18th. According to Brooks (1909: 459-460, 467), General Butler had approximately 800 men, who comprised the remainder of two cavalry brigades. The Confederates cut the dam and flooded the low-ground where Blair's troops were positioned, effectively halting their progress. With the Union regiment slowed, Confederate troops took up positions on a nearby ridge in front of the train station and fought a series of small skirmishes until dark before withdrawing. Confederate casualty reports list two dead and several wounded, with some prisoners taken (Brooks 1909; Mesic 2009:155-156).

Additional historical information documenting the skirmish is scant; little information is available beyond the source material in *Butler and His Cavalry* (Brooks 1909). Most secondary sources discussing Killian's Mill appear to be drawn from that single source. The *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* mentions "Killian's Station" or "Killian's Mill" only briefly, but does not relate specific information as to the skirmish. Writing from Ridgeway, South Carolina, on February 18, General P.G.T. Beauregard reported "General Butler reports enemy advancing on Killian's Mill" (OR, Volume XLVII: 1221). In addition to these primary sources, a review was conducted of the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's *Report on the Nation's Battlefields* (CWSAC 1993 [2010]); the Skirmish at Killian's Mill is not listed in those identified for either South Carolina or The Campaign of the Carolinas. Further reviews were conducted in Columbia, South Carolina, newspapers for local lore during the post-Civil War period, but no additional information regarding the events of February 18, 1865, was identified. Finally, we reviewed highway project reports (Marcil 1996; Rinehart 1993) for the Killian and Farrow Road realignment, located approximately 900 feet

north of the “Skirmish at Killian’s Mill” historical marker on Farrow Road. Those South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) reports did not provide any further detail or location information regarding the Civil War activity at Killian’s Mill beyond what is already detailed here.

Figure 2.5 shows the location of the proposed transmission line corridor in relation to known Civil War activity in the region. Figure 2.6 shows the historical marker in relation to Farrow Road, looking south along the railroad. Figure 3.1 in the following chapter provides a probable location for Killian’s Mill and the location of the historical marker. The historical marker was installed in 2003 “in the vicinity” of the skirmish and located based on the information available in *Butler and His Cavalry* (Power, personal communication, 2011). Therefore, the precise location of the skirmish is unknown. An 1897 Richland County map (Figure 2.7) illustrates the late-nineteenth-century roadway configuration in the Killian area, with Longtown Road extending northeastward from the railroad just above a millpond. Most likely, the train station alluded to in Brooks (1909) was located near this intersection. The archival research suggests that the skirmish likely took place south of the present historical marker location, which is situated along a ridge top overlooking the branch flowing downstream from Killian’s Mill. Archival research did not indicate how wide the Confederate position was or if the right (west) flank extended into the proposed transmission line corridor, but the activities were probably confined near the railroad.

Reconstruction to 1900. During Reconstruction, agriculture in the rural part of Richland County had to adjust to changes in labor and the poor conditions of crops following the war. Cotton production fell dramatically and the livestock population decreased. The cultivation of corn and sweet potatoes, however, remained high.

While the Civil War disrupted rail traffic in Richland County, the late nineteenth century proved to be a transformative time for the county’s railroads. In 1883, a new depot opened in Columbia. After a merger with a rail line that extended to Augusta, Georgia, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad became the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, three lines running through Columbia (the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta, the Columbia, Greenville, and Richmond, and the Spartanburg, Union, and Columbia) became part of the Richmond and Danville system, which would later become the Southern Railway (Martin et al. 2002:28). The renewed railroad activity transformed Columbia into a major transportation hub, with small communities developing around the rail corridors.

The education system in upper Richland County also underwent great change during Reconstruction. The state established a formal education system that required free universal public education for all children, black or white. While the constitution did not mandate segregation by race, the nature of settlement patterns in the region led to a segregated school system. In 1895, white Democrats gained control over local school boards and began sanctioning school segregation by controlling funding for all public schools, devastating any goal of equal and fair education (Martin et al. 2002:27).

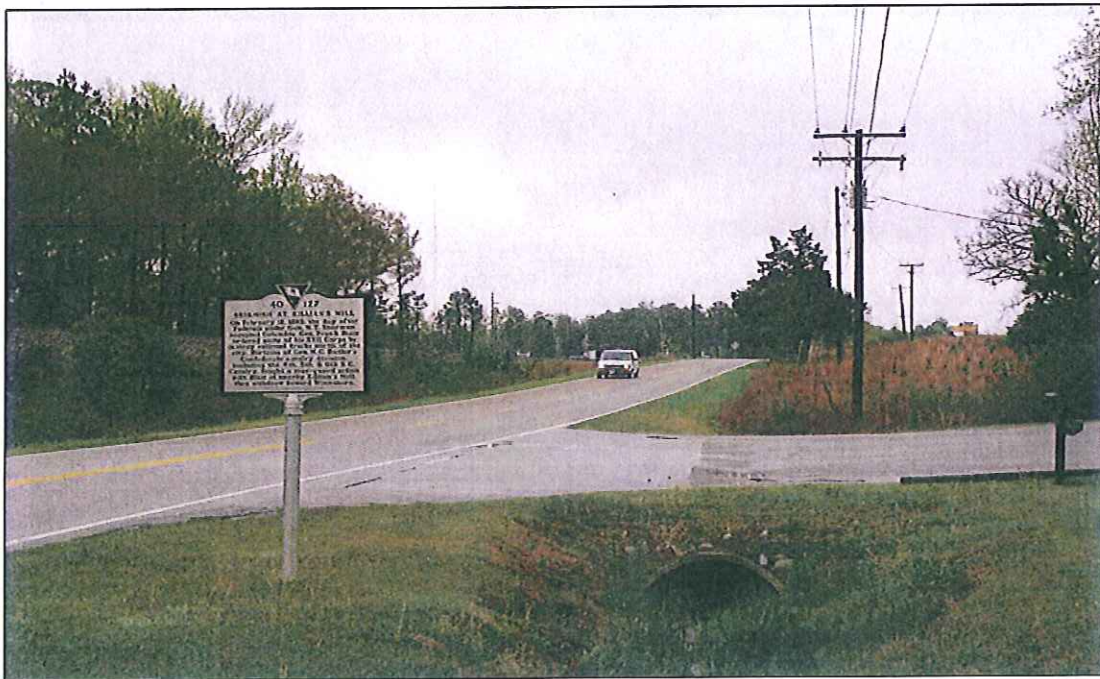


Figure 2.6 Killian's Mill historic marker looking south along Farrow Road, Richland County, South Carolina.



Figure 2.7 1897 road map of Columbia Township and surrounding area. Red arrow indicates Killian's Mill Skirmish area of interest.

Twentieth Century. Richland County's twentieth-century history mirrors that of many South Carolina communities. The area embraced railroads, textiles, and a variety of commercial ventures. In May 1917, General Douglas MacArthur announced that a major training center for the United States Army would be built just east of Columbia. Encompassing thousands of acres, the camp was officially named Camp Jackson in honor of Andrew Jackson. Construction was completed by January 1918 and renamed Fort Jackson on the eve of World War II (Martin et al 2002:31).

During the Great Depression, the crash of the stock market had a devastating effect on Richland County. Many farmers lost their land and unemployment rates increased 30 percent. Banks failed, cotton prices plummeted, and businesses closed. President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal helped put hundreds of county residents to work building parks and roads, making improvements to buildings, and preserving historical documents and oral histories (Martin et al. 2002:32-34).

After World War II, Richland County underwent significant changes. The once rural landscape transformed into widespread urban developments. Many rural residents abandoned farming for more lucrative opportunities in larger cities. By 1950, the region became dependent on Fort Jackson, the state government, and the University of South Carolina to pump millions of dollars into the local economy. These three enterprises attracted and fostered many related activities in the area and continue to influence the growth and prosperity of the county (Edgar 2006:801).

3.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 RESULTS OF THE BACKGROUND RESEARCH

We examined the state archaeological site files at SCIAA and the NRHP listings at SCDAH for previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and previous investigations within a .5-mile radius of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line. This search identified 35 archaeological sites (Figure 3.1, Table 2.1). Based on results of the background research conducted at SCIAA, Brockington has concluded that no eligible or listed NRHP sites will be directly or indirectly impacted by development of the proposed transmission line corridor. A search of previously recorded resources within the area lists 35 previously identified archaeological sites within this .5-mile radius (Figure 3.1). Table 3.1 lists these sites as well as their respective NRHP status.

Table 3.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Near the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, Richland County, South Carolina.

Site	Site Description	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility
38RD0112	lithic/ceramic scatter	Early/Middle Woodland/Late 19th/20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD0115	lithic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not Determined
38RD0147	lithic scatter	Early/Middle Archaic/Late 18th/20th century	Not Determined
38RD0148	lithic scatter	Early/Middle Archaic	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1051	house scatter and dump	Late 19th/20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1052	historic artifact scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1053	artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown/Mid 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1054	artifact scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1055	historic artifact scatter/lithic scatter	Late Archaic/Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1056	historic house scatter and dump	Late 19th/20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1057	historic artifact scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1058	historic homestead/historic scatter/lithic scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/Mid 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1059	lithic and ceramic scatter/historic scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1060	historic and prehistoric artifact scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1078	house scatter and dump	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Not Eligible
38RD1079	house scatter	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1243	brick kiln	19th/20th century	Potentially Eligible
38RD1247	historic domestic site	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible

Site	Site Description	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligibility
38RD1251	historic domestic site	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1253	historic domestic site	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1254	historic domestic site	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1255	historic domestic site	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1256	Homesite	20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1257	Homesite	20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1258	lithic scatter/historic scatter	Prehistoric Unknown/Late 19th/20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1259	historic scatter	20th century	Not Eligible
38RD1260	historic scatter/well	20th century	Eligible
38RD1261	historic scatter/domestic site	18th/19th/20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1262	historic tenant farm and privy	19th/20th century	Eligible
38RD1275	historic mill	Mid 19th/Early 20th century	Recommended Not Eligible
38RD1290	lithic scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1291	prehistoric artifact scatter	Early/Middle/Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible
38RD1295	Homesite	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1297	lithic scatter/historic scatter	Unknown Prehistoric/20th century	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1299	Homesite	Late 19th/Early 20th century	Probably Not Eligible

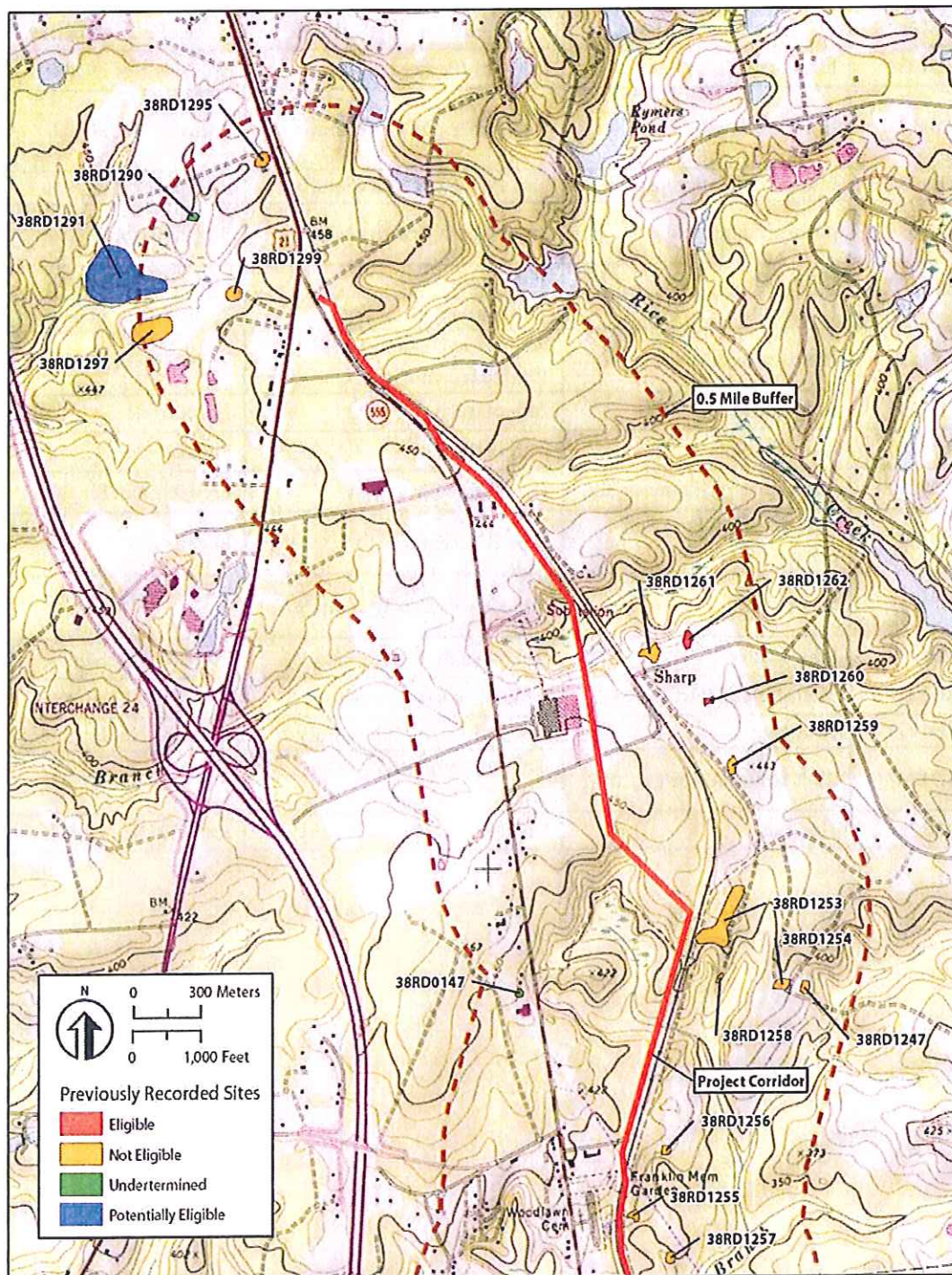


Figure 3.1 Previously recorded sites located near the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, Richland County, South Carolina.

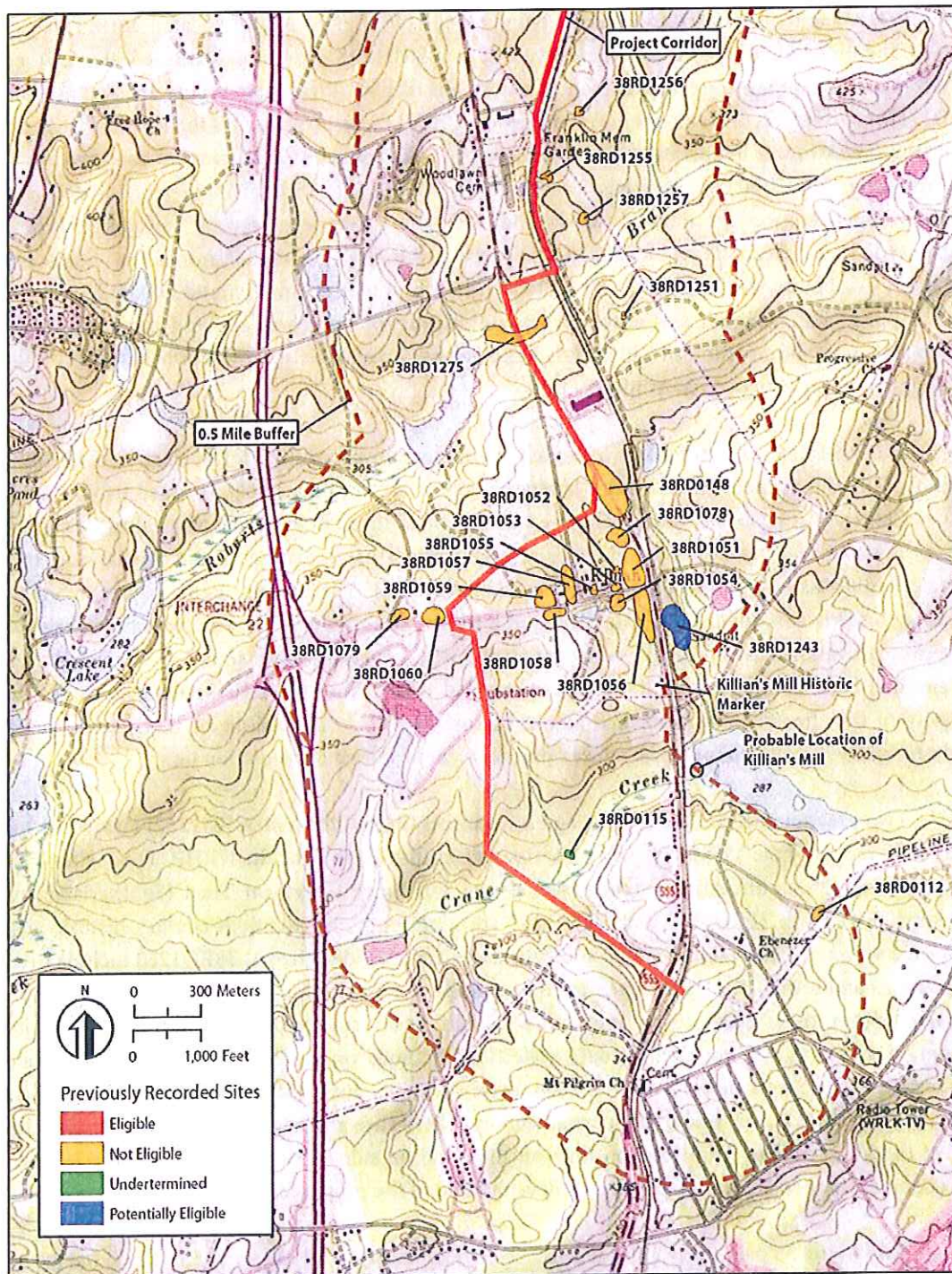


Figure 3.1 (continued) Previously recorded sites located near the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line, Richland County, South Carolina.

Sites 38RD1243 and 38RD1291 are listed as being potentially eligible and are located northwest and west of the transmission corridor respectively. Site 38RD1243 was first identified through an archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted of the Killian Road Sewer Line by Southerland (2003). This site represents the remains of an historic brick kiln associated with the Killian Fire Brick Company. The kiln was in operation for 50 years prior to closing in 1915. Subsequent construction of a surrounding industrial complex has largely destroyed this site through razing and bulldozing activity, though subsequent Phase I survey indicated the presence of several features including earthen type surface features and a vaulted brick arch and tunnel. It was determined that this site is potentially eligible under Criterion D for its high research potential (Southerland 2003). This site is located approximately .5 mile east of the proposed transmission line corridor (see Figure 3.1) on the eastern side of the intersection of Killian Road and Farrow Road. This site will not be affected by the development of the proposed transmission line.

Site 38RD1291 is located approximately .5 mile northwest of the northern transmission line terminus. This site is recorded as a large habitation site at the confluence of two small tributaries of Beasley Creek and a probable spring. The site was identified through an archaeological survey of the Palmer Tract in 2006 and contains diagnostic prehistoric artifacts dating to the Middle and Late Archaic Periods as well as the Early Woodland (Green 2006). The site also contains a very minor unknown historic component. The site displayed a moderate amount of damage from noted erosion and prior cultivation activity. There was not enough noted damage however to believe the integrity of the site had been compromised. It was recommended that further research be done to assess the integrity of the site. The site is located across Farrow Road behind sections of newly constructed roadways and will not be impacted by development of the proposed transmission line.

Two previously recorded archaeological resources (38RD1260 and 38RD1262) located within the .5-mile radius of the VCS1-Killian Transmission Line are eligible for the NRHP. These sites were identified through a cultural resources survey of the 1,000-acre Longtown Tract (Southerland and Trinkley 2004). Both 38RD1260 and 38RD1262 are nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic sites associated with tenant farming. Surface and subsurface features identified at 38RD1260 include brick foundations and a well. 38RD1262 contains the remains of a privy. Numerous historic artifacts were recovered from these sites during the initial identification survey and the subsequent testing evaluation survey which focused its data collection methods on the well and privy at each site respectively. At the time of the survey in 2004, these sites were surrounded by modern development which is still extant at the time of the current survey. These sites are located approximately .25 miles east of the VCS1-Killian Transmission Line on the opposite side of Farrow Road and the adjacent railroad line. Neither site will be affected by development of the proposed transmission line corridor.

Two of the 35 previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD0148 and 38RD1275) fall within the proposed transmission line corridor footprint and were revisited during the course of field investigations. Shovel testing within these sites was done at 15-meter intervals. Site 38RD0148 was recorded as a relatively dense prehistoric lithic scatter with Early and Middle Archaic components. The site is situated within a planted pine forest which has been logged and cleared numerous times since the site's identification. The site was initially identified in a 1993 cultural resources survey of the

S-52 (Clemson Road/Killian Road) widening and revisited in 1996 during a subsequent addendum survey (Rinehart and Sutton 1993; Marcil 1996). Both surveys concluded that 38RD0148 demonstrated a lack of integrity due to heavy logging and clearing, and the site should be considered not eligible for the NRHP. During the current survey's revisit of 38RD0148, no cultural material was recovered and no features were noted. Due to continuous clearing and logging activities within the site boundaries since its identification, it is highly likely the site has been destroyed.

Site 38RD1275 also intersects the proposed transmission corridor footprint. Site 38RD1275 is a historic mill site identified in an addendum to the Clemson/Killian Road widening conducted by New South Associates in 2004. Historic research suggested this mill site was owned and operated William H. Stack during the late antebellum period and was in operation through at least the turn of the twentieth century. This survey, however, concluded that the mill site is only evidenced by scant material remains and did not pose being affected by the road widening. New South and Associates recommended 38RD1275 not eligible for the NRHP (Adams 2004). The current revisit to this site concentrated on areas within the proposed transmission line's ROW. No artifacts were recovered and no features were discerned. It is highly likely the area of the site which intersects the current roadway has been destroyed through recent widening.

3.2 SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 444 shovel tests were excavated along two transects along the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line. Soils were generally excessively drained and resembled those closely associated with sandy loams. Typically shovel testing throughout the corridor ROW was characterized by a stratum of brownish gray to brown sand from 0 to 35 centimeters below surface (cmbs), underlain by pale brown to yellowish brown sand from 35 to 1 mbs. Shovel testing and visual reconnaissance resulted in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Figure 3.2). No artifacts or cultural material was recovered from shovel tests excavated within the boundaries of the previously recorded resources. The newly identified archaeological sites are discussed below.

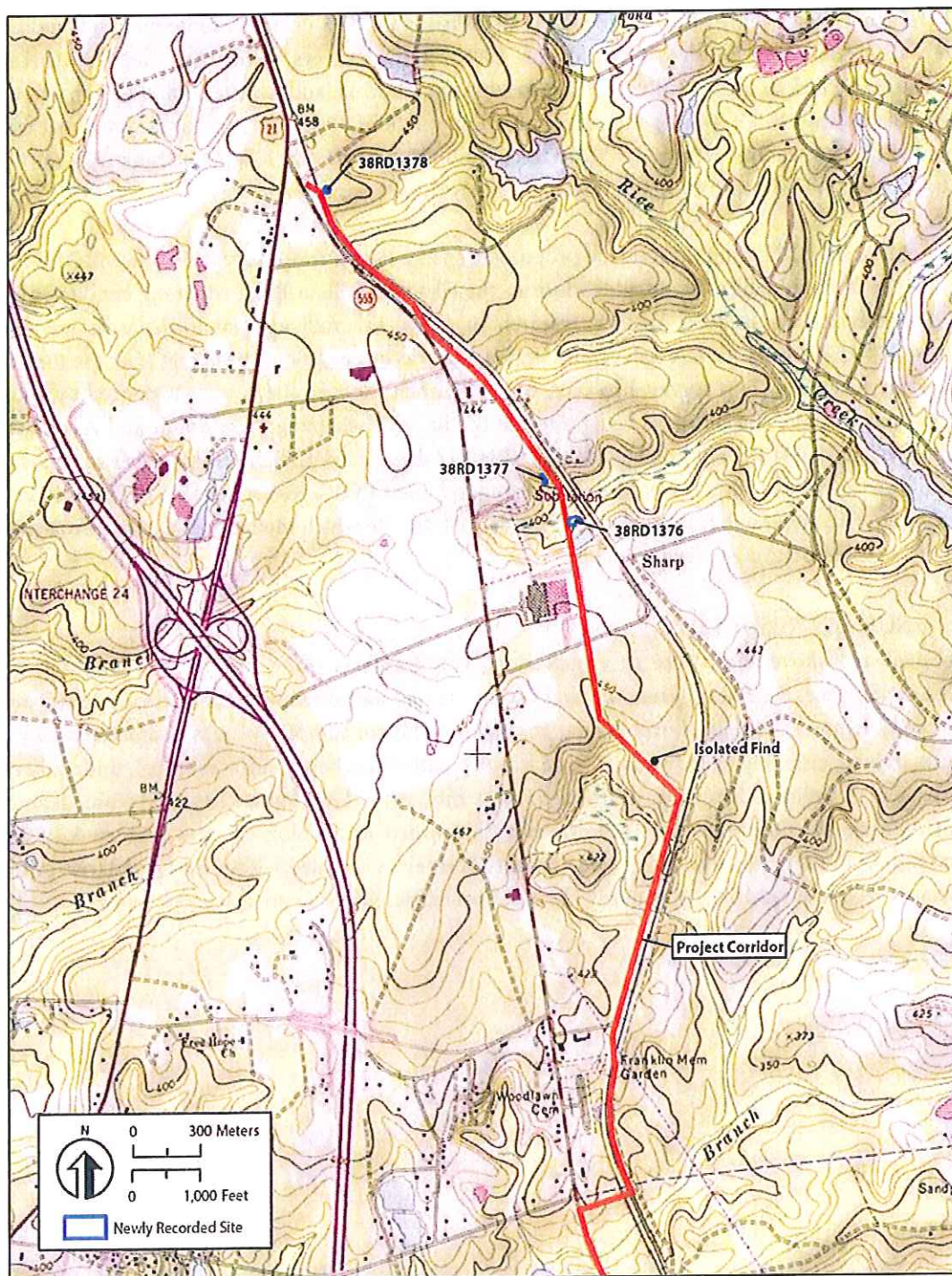


Figure 3.2 Newly recorded archaeological resources identified during the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line Corridor investigation, Richland County, South Carolina.

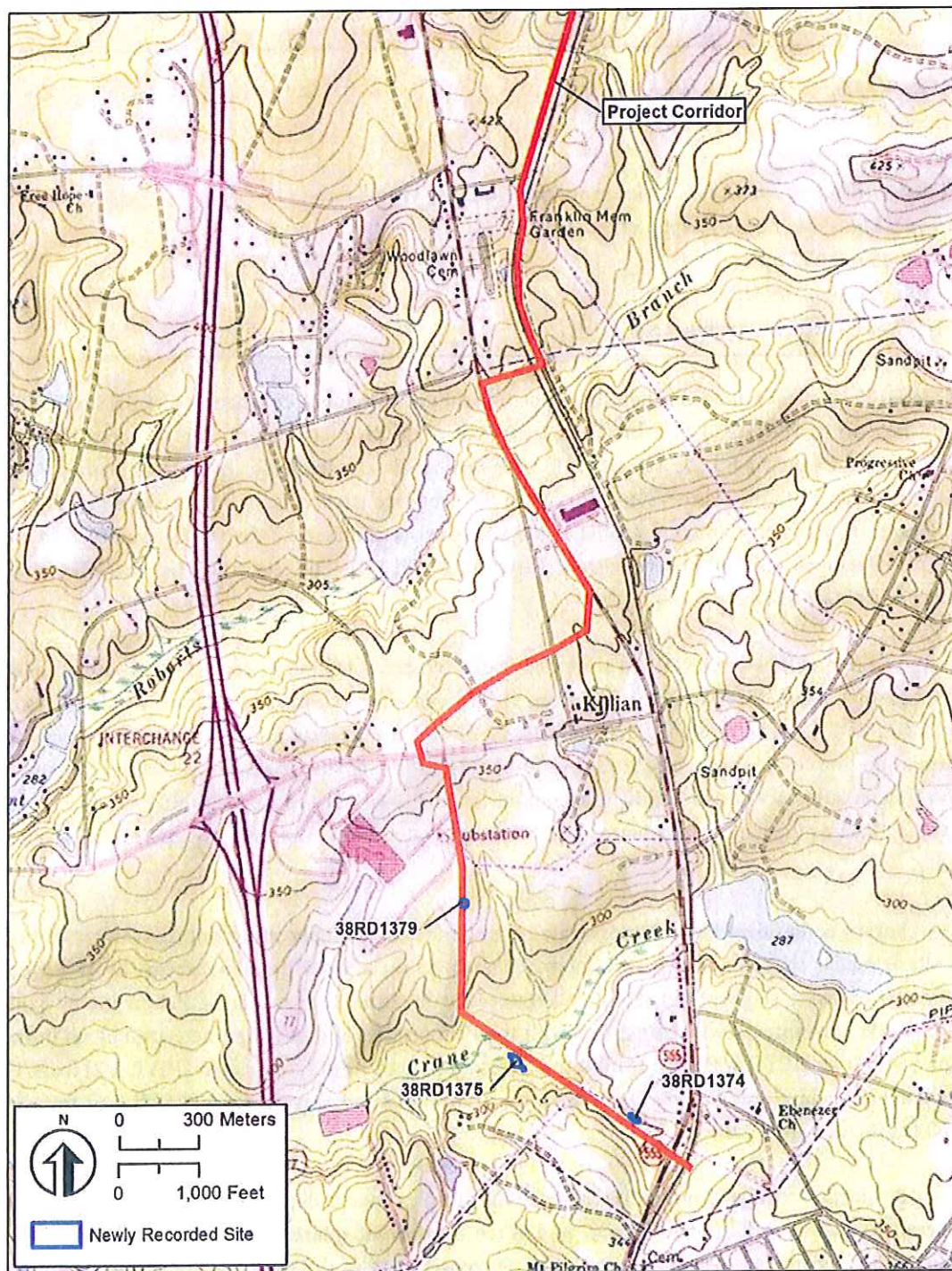


Figure 3.2 (continued) Newly recorded archaeological resources identified during the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line Corridor investigation, Richland County, South Carolina.

3.2.1 38RD1374

UTM Zone: 17n

Easting: 504892

Northing: 3776762

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric Unknown, Probable Early Woodland

Site Type: Lithic and Ceramic Artifact Scatter

Site Size: 45 m by 17 m

Elevation: 93-94 m. amsl

NRHP Eligibility: Recommended Not Eligible

Site 38RD1374 was identified through three positive shovel tests and accompanying visual inspection during fieldwork. 38RD1374 is a localized scatter of prehistoric artifacts including three ceramic fragments and six quartz lithics. The site is located on a small, elevated ridgeline approximately 93 to 94 meters amsl within the southeastern portion of the proposed transmission line corridor (see Figure 3.2). Currently, the environmental profile of the site consists of mixed hardwoods surrounded to the east by a developed residential subdivision (Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The site is located east of a small unnamed tributary of Crane Creek.

The boundaries of 38RD1374 were delineated by shovel testing in each cardinal direction as well as further exhaustive surface inspection. Additional shovel testing was done within the site boundaries at 7.5-meter intervals. This additional shovel testing was effected using the proposed transmission line corridor as a baseline. One 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test was excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels within the boundaries of the site at the discretion of the field crew (Figure 3.5). The purpose of this square shovel test was to determine site integrity and overall artifact density.

Survey conditions onsite demonstrated a moderate 26 to 50 percent ground surface visibility. The site is oval shaped and measures approximately 45 meters northwest/southeast by 17 meters northeast/southwest (Figure 3.5). Soils encountered within the site consist of Pelion loamy sand (PeD). Strata encountered were consistent with the Pelion series and were characterized by an initial stratum of brown (10YR 4/3) sand from 0 to 15 cmbs, followed by grayish brown (10YR 5/2) from 15 to 20 cmbs. This level was in turn underlain by a stratum of strong brown sand (7.5YR 5/6) from 20 to 100 cmbs (see Figure 3.6).

Artifacts recovered from 38RD1374 consist of milky quartz debitage (n=3), very coarse sand tempered earthenware fragments (n=3), and three translucent quartz flakes. These artifacts were recovered both from the surface and to within 50 centimeters of the surface. The excavated square shovel test within the boundaries of the site confirmed this deposition range. The square shovel test showed the integrity of the site to be relatively good, as no clear signs of disturbance were observed. Overall, no cultural affinity could be assigned to the assemblage with any certainty due to the undiagnostic nature of the artifacts. The mere presence of ceramics, however, likely points to a post Archaic habitation period.



Figure 3.3 General environmental profile of 38RD1374, facing northwest.



Figure 3.4 General environmental profile of 38RD1374, facing southwest.

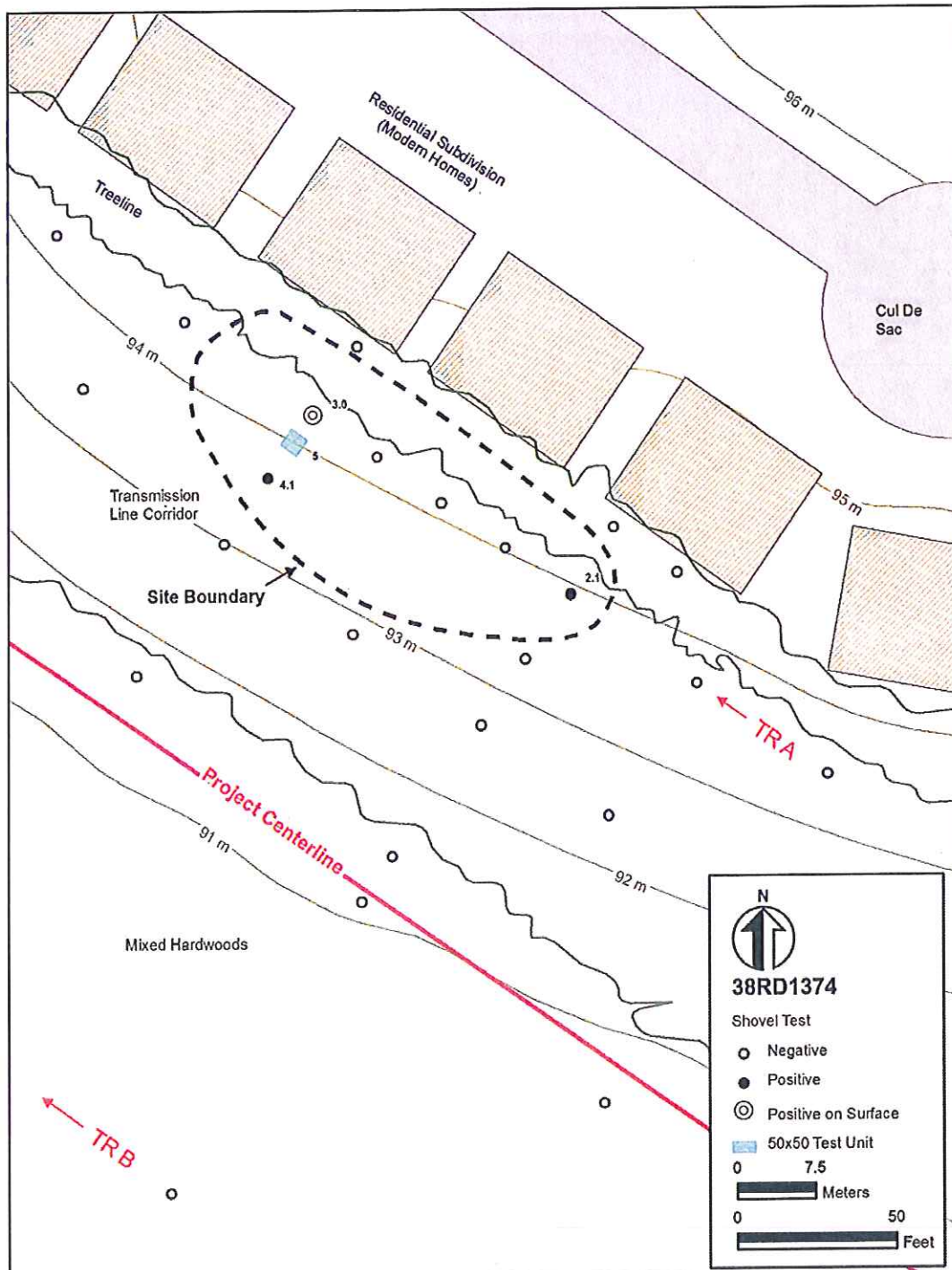


Figure 3.5 38RD1374 site map, plan view.



Figure 3.6 Soil profile from 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test excavated within 38ED1374, facing east.

Due to the limited scope of the artifacts recovered at 38RD1374, its function is nearly undeterminable. Some fundamental points about 38RD1374 can be conjectured based on the available data. Site 38RD1374 is likely the remnants of a small, short term prehistoric occupation of limited intensity. As evidenced by the remains of quartz lithic debitage, small scale tool manufacture and maintenance was performed here. The presence of ceramic material also suggests some manner of domestic activity, though the degree and scope of which are undeterminable. The location of the ceramic sherd on the ground surface suggests prior erosion of the western ridge side and thus redeposition of the artifact is considered probable.

Sites such as 38RD1374 are very common to this region of South Carolina. The relative size of the site and its limited artifact assemblage make it extremely unlikely that further research at the site would provide new insight into the lifeways of the prehistoric southeast. The degree of erosion present along the ridgeline and the previous construction of residential homes to the east, also indicate the overall context and integrity of 38RD1374 is compromised. Brockington recommends 38RD1374 not eligible under Criterion D for listing to the NRHP.

3.2.2 38RD1375

UTM Zone: 17n

Easting: 504446

Northing: 3775974

Cultural Affiliation: Probable Early Woodland, Prehistoric Unknown

Site Type: Lithic and Ceramic Artifact Scatter

Site Size: 45 m by 83 m

Elevation: 87 m. amsl

NRHP Eligibility: Recommended Not Eligible

Site 38RD1375 (VCS1-Killian Segment Prehistoric #2) is a moderately sparse prehistoric artifact scatter located within the southwestern leg of the proposed transmission line corridor (see Figure 3.2). The site is irregularly shaped, measuring 83 meters in length at its largest extent northwest to southeast, by 45 meters in width southwest to northeast. The site is located at an elevation of roughly 87 meters amsl. The current environmental profile of 38RD1375 is that of a typical southeastern mixed hardwood forest (Figures 3.7 and 3.8). The site is situated within a floodplain near the convergence of Crane Creek and one of its unnamed tributaries.

38RD1375 was identified and delineated through six positive shovel tests excavated at 7.5-meter and 15-meter interval shovel testing. The field crew first performed systematic delineation of the site using a cardinal direction grid at 15-meter intervals. A follow up visit to the site re-delineated at 7.5-meter intervals using the proposed transmission line corridor as a baseline. One 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test was also excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels within the boundaries of the site for the purpose of determining overall artifact density and site integrity (Figure 3.9). Within the delineated site boundaries, ground surface visibility was observed to be moderate at 26 to 50 percent. No observable subsurface or aboveground features were noted during the pedestrian or field survey portion of the investigation. The site was initially found to be in a relatively good state of preservation, due in part to silt deposition and the perennial drift of Crane Creek limiting the growth/bioturbation of large overstory.

Soils encountered within the site are consistent with Johnston loam; a moderately drained series commonly found within floodplains. The 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test revealed a soil strata characterized by a humic stratum overlaying an Ap horizon of light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy loam from 0 to 20 cmbs. This was underlain by pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam from 20 to 50 cmbs, followed by a final stratum of yellowish brown clay (10YR 5/8) from 50 cmbs to 100 cmbs (Figure 3.10).

In total, 30 artifacts were recovered from within 50 centimeters of the surface. Of this total, two eroded very coarse sand tempered sherds were recovered. The remaining assemblage consists entirely of undiagnostic lithic shatter and debitage. Excavation of the square shovel test resulted in two artifacts being recovered within 50 centimeters of the surface, an indication of the low-density nature of the site.



Figure 3.7 General environmental profile of 38RD1375, facing north.



Figure 3.8 General environmental profile of 38RD1375, facing east.

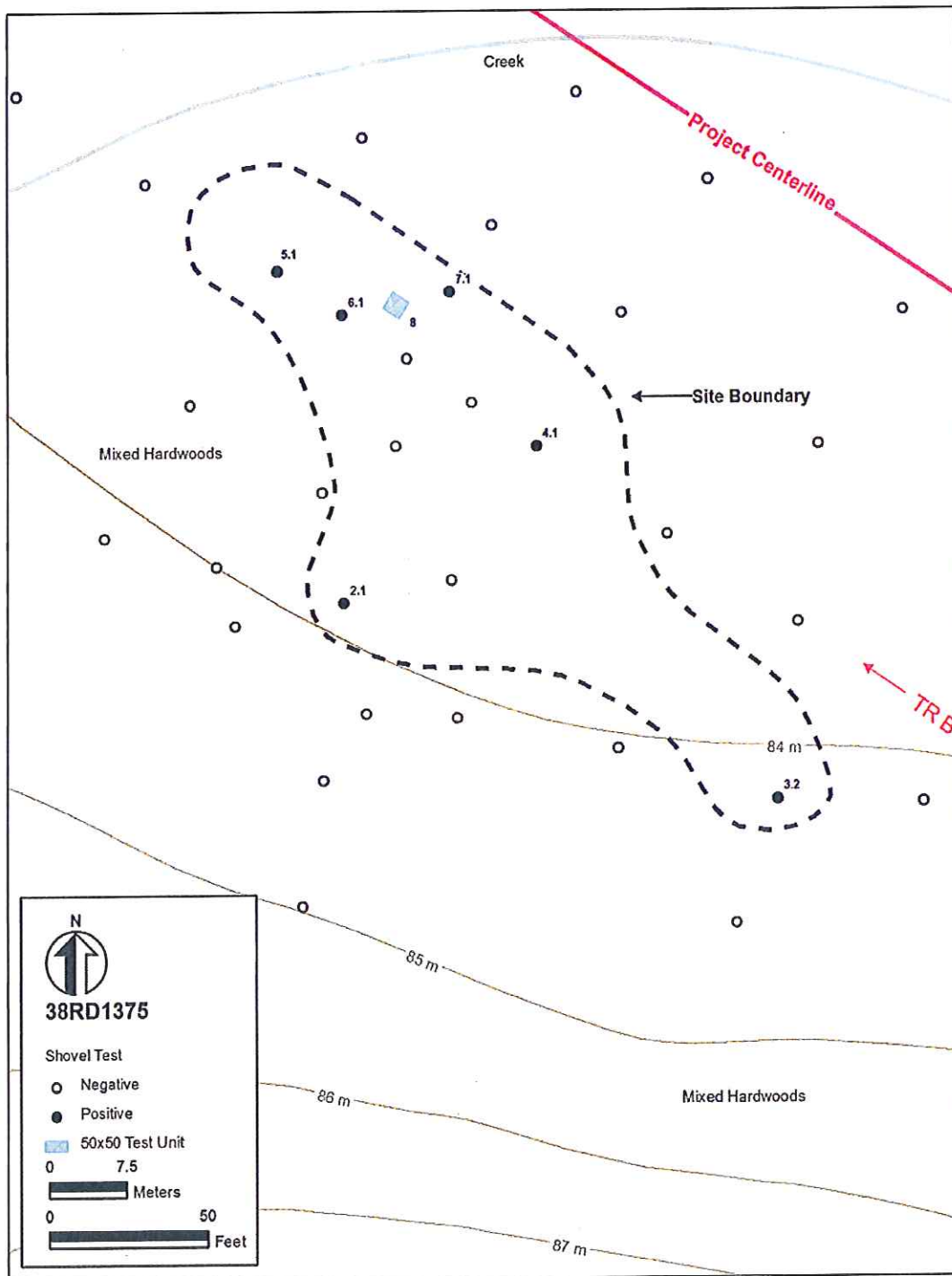


Figure 3.9 38RD1375 site map, plan view.



Figure 3.10 Soil profile from 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test excavated within 38ED1375, facing west.

The 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test indicated the integrity of 38RD1375 to be intact, as no subsurface disturbances (aside from minor bioturbation) or intrusions were noted. Being of small size, 38RD1375 demonstrates a proportionally low artifact count. Recovered cultural materials were also undiagnostic. With no diagnostic artifacts represented in the artifact assemblage and no intact subsurface features present, 38RD1375 is unlikely to yield any further data (Criterion D) which would expand our collective understanding of the prehistoric southeast. Site 38RD1375 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

3.2.3 38RD1376

UTM Zone: 17n

Easting: 504301

Northing: 3781422

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric Unknown, 20th Century American

Site Type: Lithic Scatter, Historic artifact scatter

Site Size: 30 m by 65 m

Elevation: 132 m. amsl

NRHP Eligibility: Recommended Not Eligible

Site 38RD1376 is a moderately dense prehistoric artifact scatter with a small historic component located within the northern quarter section of the VCS1-Killian 230 kV transmission line corridor (see Figure 3.2). Site 38RD1376 was identified through 15 positive shovel tests situated on a small terrace overlooking a small wetland area to the north. The site measures approximately 30 meters in length north to south by 60 meters in width east to west. The current vegetation profile of the site consists of a mixed hardwood forest environment with immature deciduous understory (Figure 3.11).



Figure 3.11 General environmental profile of 38RD1376, facing east.

The boundaries of 38RD1376 were delineated by shovel testing at 7.5-meter and 15-meter intervals. The shovel testing strategy employed for delineating the site used the proposed transmission line corridor as a baseline (Figure 3.12). In addition to shovel testing, one 50-by-50-centimeter square

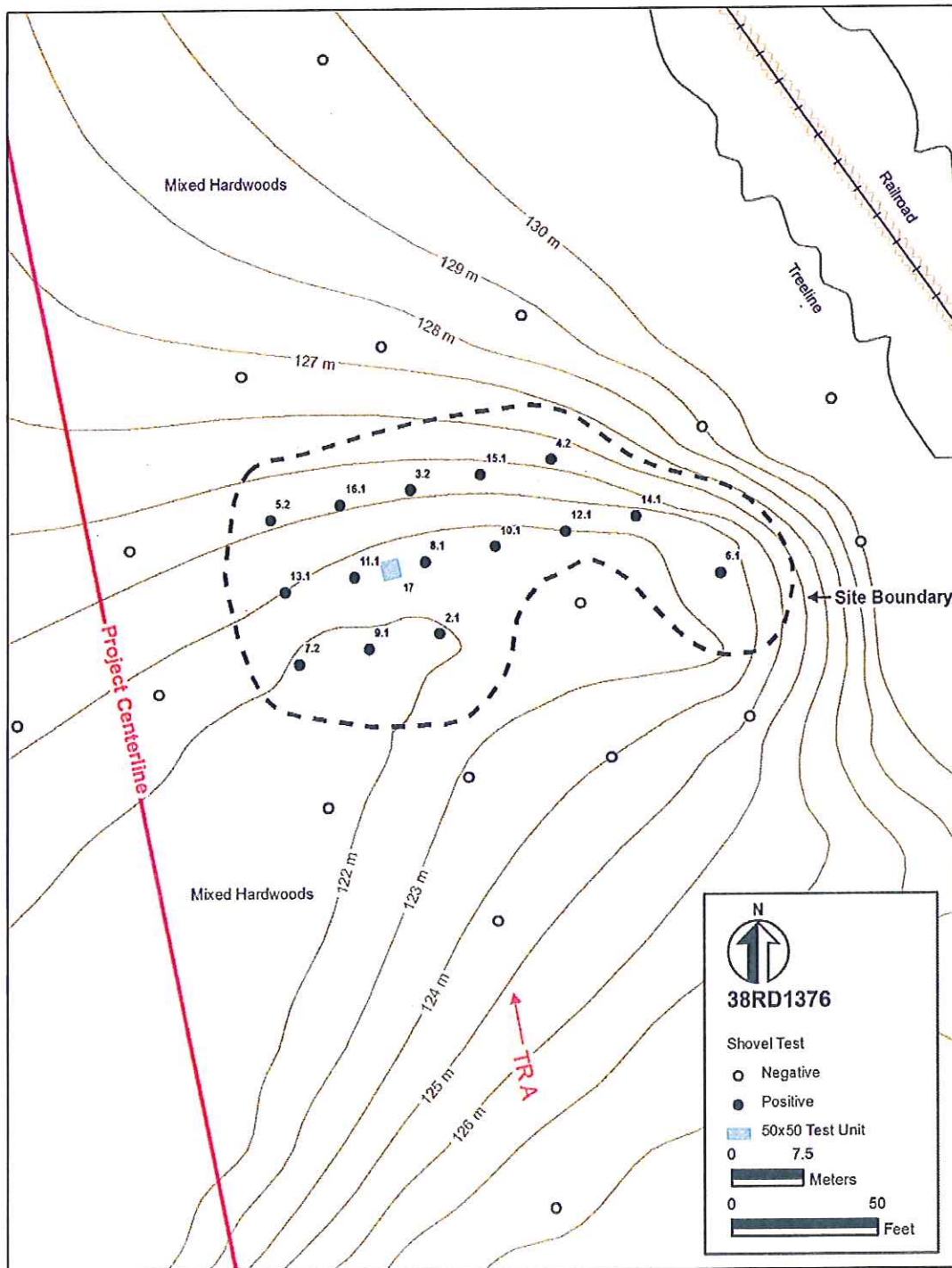


Figure 3.12 38RD1376 site map, plan view.

shovel test was excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels near the center of the site. The purpose of this square shovel test was to determine site integrity and overall artifact density.

Ground surface visibility within the delineated boundaries of the site was moderate at 26 to 50 percent. No visible aboveground cultural features were noted, and no cultural features were recorded during subsurface investigations. Soils encountered within the site most closely resemble the Pelion series (PeD). Excavation of the 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test revealed a soil strata characterized by dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand from 0 to 15 cmbs, underlain by light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand from 15 to 78 cmbs, followed by pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand from 78 to 115 cmbs (Figure 3.13).



Figure 3.13 Soil profile from 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test excavated within 38ED1376, facing west.

The artifact assemblage excavated from this site consists of both prehistoric and historic artifacts, though the prehistoric component is by far the best represented. The prehistoric assemblage consists of quartz lithics and shatter (n=92), very coarse, sand tempered earthenware sherds (n=5), and one piece of fire cracked rock (FCR). Although one quartz artifact recovered (prov. 7.2) could possibly represent the distal end of a projectile point/knife, no cultural affinity should be assigned to it with any certainty due to its fragmented condition. With the exception of this artifact, there are no other potentially diagnostic artifacts represented in the prehistoric assemblage. Likewise, assigning a date to the site is difficult. The presence of ceramics within the same context as lithics would point to a depositional range sometime after the end of the Archaic period. Anything more specific in regard to date would be speculative. One piece of FCR was noted, but considered insubstantial. The

possibility of hearthing activity or other FCR related features being present at 38RD1376 was considered minimal due to the singular nature of the find across the entirety of the site.

The historic component of 38RD1376 was represented by the presence of two artifacts recovered from separate shovel tests: a single shard of olive green glass and a brick fragment. The presence of historic artifacts within the same context as prehistoric artifacts likely signifies a compromise in the site's integrity. No other historic artifacts were recovered either through shovel testing or from surface collecting. It is likely the historic debris is random discard, and not evidence of prior land usage.

There is enough evidence present to assume the integrity of 38RD1376 has been compromised by historic refuse, in that the deposits were found to be mixed. In addition, 38RD1376 does not contain the wealth of cultural material usually found at significant archaeological sites. Nor does it contain the requisite features commonly associated with NRHP eligible resources. The overall dearth of diagnostic artifacts, and lack of features suggest the research potential of 38RD1376 to be limited. Brockington recommends that site 38RD1376 does not meet the eligibility requirements necessary for the NRHP.

3.2.4 38RD1377

UTM Zone: 17n

Easting: 504156

Northing: 3781602

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric Unknown

Site Type: Lithic and Ceramic Scatter

Site Size: 38 m by 53 m

Elevation: 128 m. amsl

NRHP Eligibility: Recommended Not Eligible

Site 38RD1377 is a low-density prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter that was identified through 37 artifacts excavated from 11 shovel tests and one 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test situated on a ridge side slope within the northern segment of the proposed transmission line corridor (see Figure 3.2). The site measures approximately 38 meters in width by 53 meters in length. The current vegetation profile of the site consists of a mixed hardwood forest environment (Figure 3.14 and 3.15). The site is bounded to the north and northwest by a cement plant and drainage pond respectively and to the east by a railway corridor. These areas to the north, northwest, and east of the site were noticeably disturbed.

The boundaries of 38RD1377 were delineated by shovel testing at 7.5-meter and 15-meter intervals. The primary shovel testing strategy employed for delineating the site used the proposed transmission line corridor as a baseline (Figure 3.16). In addition to shovel testing, one 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test was excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels near the center of the site. The purpose of this square shovel test was to investigate site integrity and overall artifact density.

Ground surface visibility within the delineated boundaries of the site was moderate at 26 to 50 percent. No visible cultural features were recorded above the current topography, and no cultural features were recorded during subsurface investigations. Soils encountered within the site were typical of Lakeland Sand (LaB). This soil presents 2 to 6 percent slopes and is excessively drained. Excavation of the 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel test revealed a soil strata characterized by a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) humic layer from 0 to 4 cmbs, followed by light yellowish brown soil (10YR 6/4) from 4 to 65 cmbs, underlain by dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand from 70 to 100 cmbs.

The material assemblage excavated from this site consists primarily of quartz lithic debitage (n=35) and two (2) sherds of coarse sand tempered earthenware. The lithic assemblage is overwhelmingly comprised of quartz flake fragments (n=28) with some quartz shatter (n=5). Two quartz uniface scrapers/tools were recovered as well, though no discernable cultural form could be definitively ascribed. The absence of any diagnostic artifacts at 38RD1377 make it difficult to date. The presence of ceramics could likely indicate a habitable date range beginning sometime after the Archaic period, though this is difficult to know based on the available data. The function of 38RD1377 is likewise difficult to assign based on the available evidence. The large number of quartz debitage material may indicate the primary function to be a late stage lithic manufacturing and

maintenance encampment. The presence of ceramics, albeit small, would also serve to provide a domestic component to the site, but the extent of that component is undeterminable based on the available data.

Based on the information recovered from the square shovel test, the overall condition of 38RD1377 is somewhat good. Although the northern, northwestern, and eastern boundaries of the site abut noticeably developed areas, no context was found to be disturbed. Artifacts were found at varying depths, sometimes within deep contexts that extended to 100 cmbs. The sparse nature of the find loci and the low amount of material recovered, however, is indicative of low-density artifact scatters common throughout this region of South Carolina.

Because of its small size, small and limited artifact assemblage, lack of features, and lack of diagnostic artifacts, it appears that the research potential of 38RD1377 is limited. Brockington recommends that site 38RD1377 is not eligible for the NRHP.





Figure 3.14 General environmental profile of 38RD1377, facing east.



Figure 3.15 General environmental profile of 38RD1377, facing north.

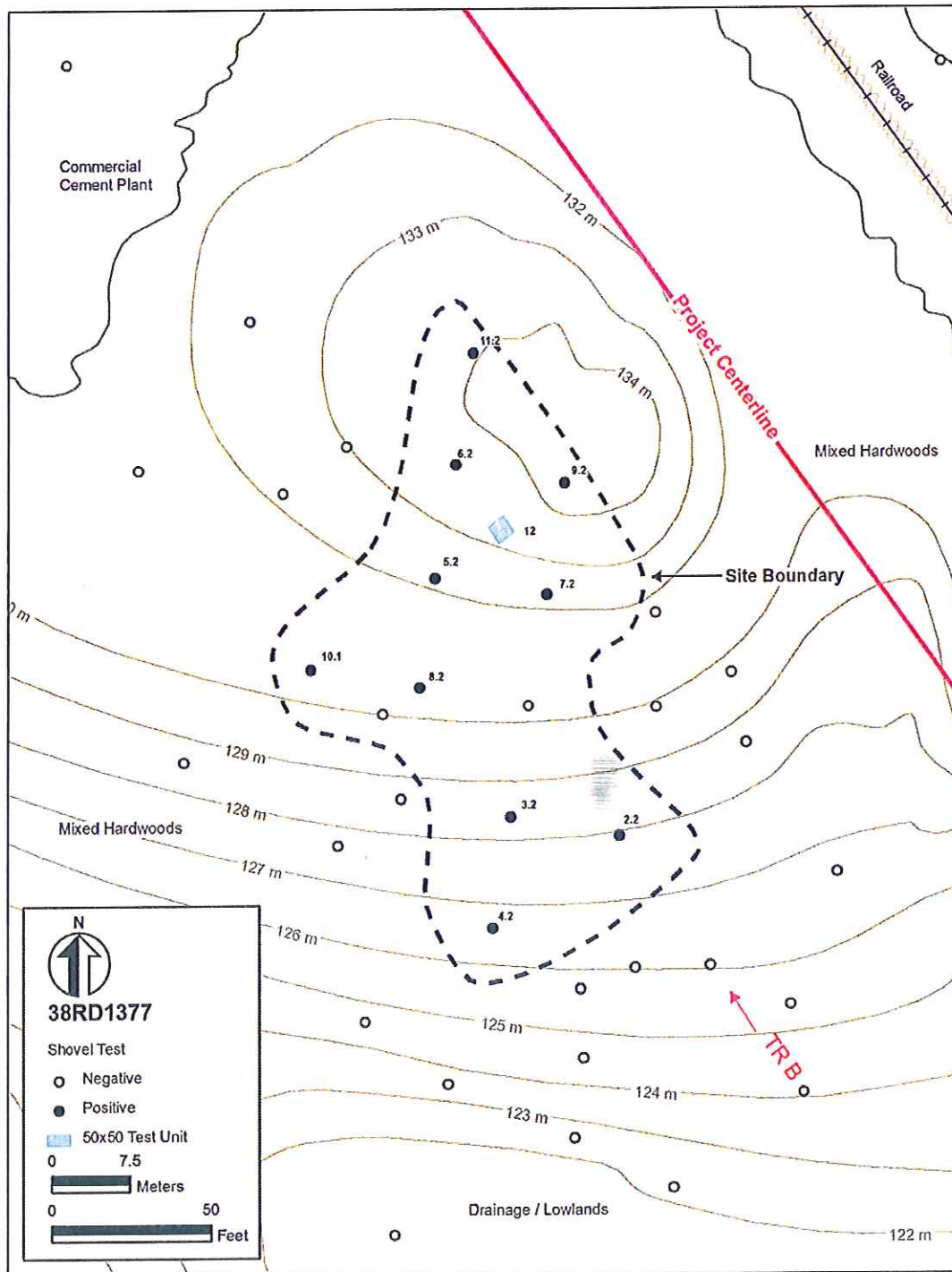


Figure 3.16 38RD1377 site map, plan view.

3.2.5 38RD1378

UTM Zone: 17n

Easting: 503188

Northing: 3782826

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric Unknown

Site Type: Lithic Scatter

Site Size: 30 m by 30 m

Elevation: 138 m. amsl

NRHP Eligibility: Recommended Not Eligible

Site 38RD1378 (see Figure 3.2) is a low-density prehistoric lithic scatter located atop a ridge within the northernmost portion of the proposed transmission line corridor. Site 38RD1378 is evidenced by 10 artifacts collected from one shovel test within a cleared and graded area at an elevation of 335 meters (amsl). The site measure approximately 30 meters in width by 30 meters in length. The current vegetation profile of the site consists of a mixed hardwood forest environment (Figure 3.17 and 3.18). The site was bounded using the proposed transmission line corridor as a baseline. The single positive shovel test was delineated at 7.5-meter and 15-meter intervals. A site plan of 38RD1378 can be seen in Figure 3.19.

No visible cultural features are noticeable above the current topography, and no cultural features were recorded during subsurface investigations. Surface visibility onsite was good at 51 to 75 percent. Soils encountered within the site are typical of Lakeland Sand (LaB). This soil presents 2 to 6 percent slopes and is excessively drained. A typical shovel test within the site displayed soil strata characterized by a humic layer from 0 to 5 cmbs, followed by grayish brown soil (10YR 5/2) from 5 to 70 cmbs, underlain by brownish yellow (10YR6/8) compacted sand from 70 to 1 mbs.

The artifact assemblage from 38RD1378 is comprised exclusively of quartz lithic material. No diagnostics are represented. Modern bottle glass and other debris was noted scattered across the site and within the Ap and A horizons. No modern debris was collected but the integrity of the site was recorded as being disturbed. Little can be said with certainty about the small prehistoric artifact assemblage, yet based on the available evidence; it appears that this site is an ephemeral activity area where minor lithic reduction activities were carried out over a short period of time. A temporal classification of this site is difficult based on the limited data present.

Because of its small and limited artifact assemblage, lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts, and very poor integrity, the research potential of this site is limited. Brockington recommends site 38RD1378 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 3.17 General environmental profile of 38RD1378, facing west.



Figure 3.18 General environmental profile of 38RD1378, facing east.

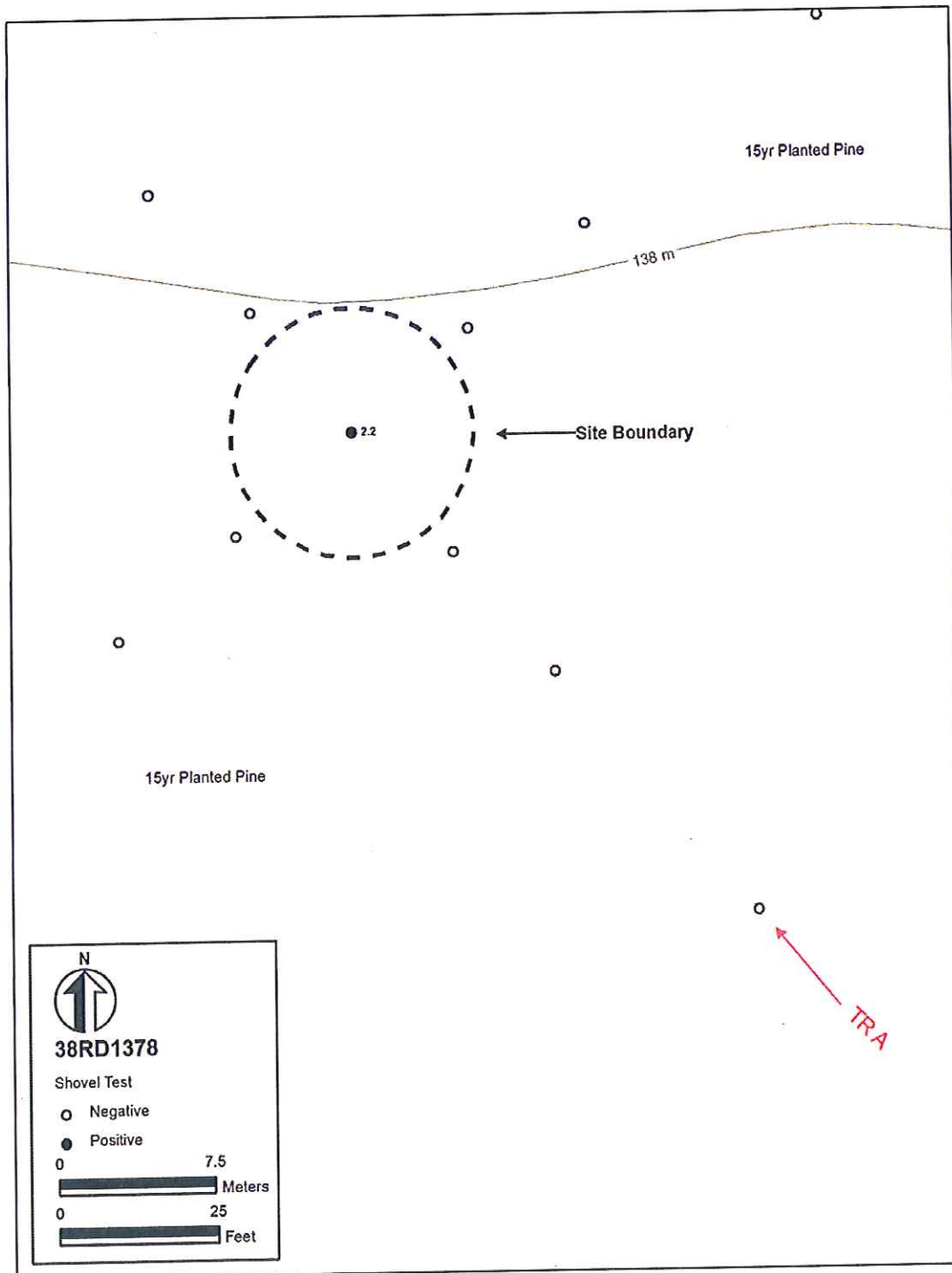


Figure 3.19 38RD1378 site map, plan view.

3.2.6 38RD1379

UTM Zone: 17n

Easting: 504229

Northing: 3776580

Cultural Affiliation: American Historic; Probable 20th Century

Site Type: Homestead and subterranean well

Site Size: 30 m by 45 m

Elevation: 101 m. amsl

NRHP Eligibility: Recommended not eligible

Site 38RD1379 is a twentieth-century ruinous homestead and subterranean well located within the southern central portion of the proposed transmission line corridor (see Figure 3.2). Site 38RD1379 was identified through a surface scatter of historic debris, a standing brick chimney (Figure 3.20), brick foundation tiers, and two positive shovel tests (Figure 3.21).

Onsite ground surface visibility within the delineated site boundaries was excellent (100 percent). Site delineation was effected through a systematic shovel testing strategy complimented by visual inspection of the debris scatter. The current vegetation profile of the site consists of a mixed grass and shrub environment bordered to the west and south by rural cut roads (Figures 3.22 and 3.23). The site is bisected by the proposed transmission corridor centerline.

Artifacts recovered from 38RD1379 consist of glass (n=5) and ferrous objects (n=3) including a wire cut nail and hoe. Two glass objects recovered at 38RD1379 were three-piece molded bottle fragments with machine-finished threading. This type of glass bottle manufacturing was not in use until the twentieth century. In addition to this, solarized or manganese glass was sought after but not found. Solarized glass would have indicated a manufacture date sometime before circa 1915, the general time frame when manganese was no longer used as a material in the manufacture of glass objects in the United States.

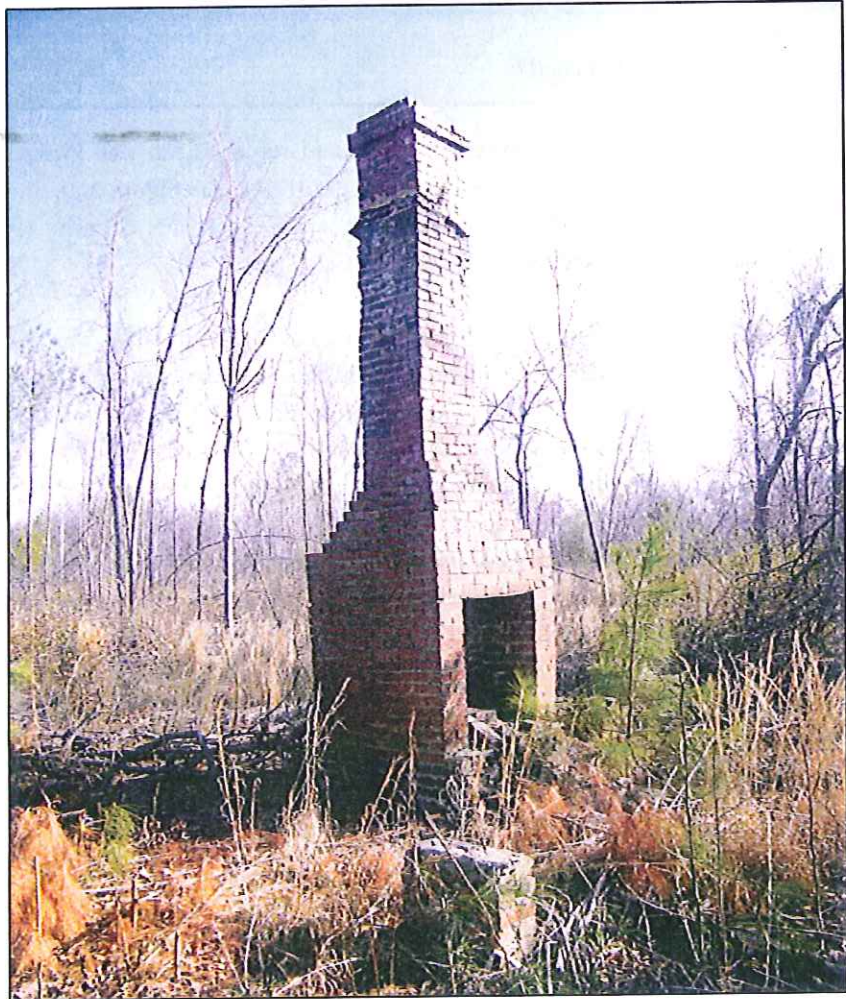


Figure 3.20 Detail of chimney remains at 38RD1379, facing southwest.



Figure 3.22 General environmental profile of 38RD1379, facing southeast.



Figure 3.23 Current environmental profile of 38RD1379, facing northwest.

Located within the boundaries of 38RD1379 is a small well or cistern feature covered by iron refuse (Figure 3.24). The cistern appears to be either machine- or hand-dug sometime during the twentieth century as a means of water storage. There is no indication that the method used in the feature's construction was unique. However, due to safety concerns, the well was visually inspected and the depth was not measured. The current state of the feature's preservation, however, was recorded as being poor as the walls are heavily eroded and a great degree of fall has occurred during disuse.

A 1961 historic aerial of the project corridor was consulted to determine whether 38RD1379 was extant at this time. The aerial photograph shows a landscaped and cleared field in the area of 38RD1379 but no definable structure. The resolution of the aerial makes it difficult to discern with any reasonable certainty that a structure was present at the site. Due to the nature of the landscape, however, it is probable that mid-twentieth-century habitation existed within this field. It is also worth noting the absence of historic tenant farming activities within the areas of the proposed corridor, which can be clearly seen in the lower right corner of the aerial (Figure 3.25) Today, all evidence of tenant farm landscaping within the general vicinity has been destroyed through modern development.



Figure 3.24 Detail of well/cistern located at 38RD1379, facing west.

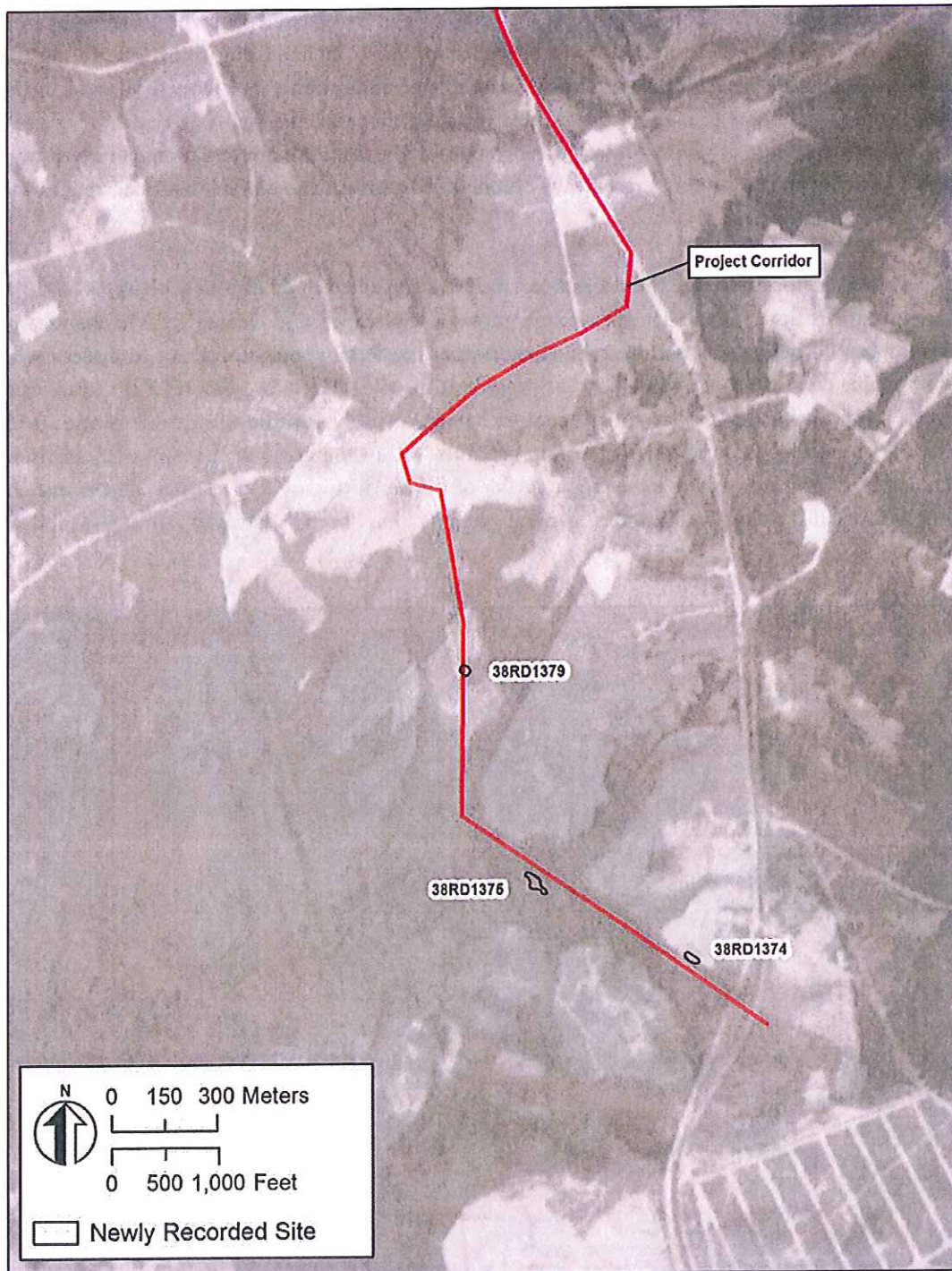


Figure 3.25 1961 historic aerial photograph of a portion VCS-2 Killian 230 kV Transmission Line showing the location of 38RD1379 (USGS Aerial Photography 1961).

Sites such as 38RD1379 are common throughout South Carolina and are often times representative of mid- to late-twentieth-century frame house vernacular masonry. Though the exact model of the structure is speculated, no definitive shape was discerned through field identification, save the overall size is small. There is enough evidence due to ash, charred wooden debris, and amorphous glass to suggest the site was burned. The ruinous state of the construction present, and the observed modern nature the debris and artifacts, suggest that further research would yield site 38RD1379 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. No further management considerations in regard to 38RD1379 are recommended.

Isolated Find

One isolated find resulted from visual inspection of exposed subsoil along Farrow Road, within the central portion of the proposed transmission line (see Figure 3.2). Subsequent delineation of the find spot was negative for further cultural material. One fragment of whiteware was collected; subsequent shovel testing in each cardinal direction surrounding the find spot was conducted. No further material was recovered from these shovel tests. Based on the composition of the ceramic paste and the overall application of the decorative finish, this artifact appears to denote a more recent historic event.

Based on the single artifact nature of the recovery, and the overall disturbed and deflated soil conditions, this find in no way denotes a significant archaeological resource. Isolated finds such as this are common during Phase I level survey and are not considered archaeological sites. Thus they are not considered eligible for NRHP listing.

3.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Background research was conducted at the SCIAA of Columbia, South Carolina to determine if any previously recorded archaeological sites exist within the footprint of the proposed corridor. In addition, the list of NRHP properties was reviewed at the SCDAH. A number of previously recorded archaeological sites have been recorded within and immediately near the footprint of the proposed corridor. Two previously recorded sites (38RD0148 and 38RD1275) fall within the footprint of the proposed transmission line corridor. These previously recorded sites are not eligible for the NRHP. These sites were revisited during the course of fieldwork but no further material or features were either recovered or identified.

In total, 488 shovel tests and four 50-by-50-centimeter square shovel tests were excavated along the 5.7-mile proposed transmission line corridor, resulting in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites and one isolated find. Five of these sites (38RD1374, 38RD1375, 38RD1376, 38RD1377, and 38RD1378) are all low-density prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatters, while 38RD1379 represents the remains of a ruinous homestead and well. These sites are typical of low-density prehistoric scatters and ruinous historic sites located throughout the southeast and do not generally display the wealth of material and features often associated with significant archaeological resources in South Carolina. The research potential of these sites is extremely limited, and these sites do not warrant further study. They are all, therefore, recommended not eligible for the

NRHP. In addition, isolated finds are not considered sites and are not considered eligible for NRHP listing.

The SCE&G VCS1 Blythewood to Killian 230 kV Transmission Line investigation resulted in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites, one isolated find, and the reassessment of sites 38RD0148 and 38RD1275. The sites, including the isolated find, are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Brockington recommends no further research necessary in regard to these newly identified archaeological sites. No evidence of Civil War artifacts or features associated with the Skirmish at Killian's Mill was identified. At its nearest extent, the area historically associated with the skirmish is currently located one half mile to the east of the corridor. This area is currently surrounded by developed roads, drainage and commercial buildings and cannot be seen from any vantage point along the proposed corridor route. Direct and indirect impacts to the core area of the skirmish site are negligible due to distance and surrounding modern development. Brockington recommends development plans to proceed in regard to the VCS1-Killian 230 kV Transmission Line as no significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted.

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APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X.1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two.

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Site Number	Page Number	Site Number	Page Number	Site Number	Page Number
38RD1374	1	38RD1377	5-6	Isolate 1	7
38RD1375	1-3	38RD1378	6-7		
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Site Number: 38RD1374

Catalog # Count Weight (in g) Artifact Description

Temporal Range

Comments

SITE NUMBER: 38RD1374

Provenience Number: 3. 0 Locus Mile 1, Transect A, Shovel Test 11, Surface

1 1 2.7 Eroded Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered

Provenience Number: 2. 1 Locus Mile 1, Transect A, Shovel Test 10, 0-50cmbs

1 1 3.2 Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 3/4 inch Flake

2 1 0.8 Milky Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment

3 1 1.3 Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake

4 2 0.1 Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake

Provenience Number: 4. 1 Locus Mile 1, Transect A, Shovel Test 11, 7.5m South, 0-50 cmbs

1 1 6.8 Plain Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered

Provenience Number: 5. 1 50x50cm Unit, Level 1, 0-10 cmbs

1 1 10.9 Check Stamped Body, Coarse Sand Tempered

Provenience Number: 5. 4 50x50cm Unit, Level IV, 30-40cmbs

1 1 0.3 Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment

SITE NUMBER: 38RD1375

Provenience Number: 2. 1 Locus Mile 1, Transect B, Shovel Test 26, 15m North, 15m West, 0-50cmbs

1 1 7.2 Milky Quartz Shatter

Site Number: 38RD1375					Temporal Range	Comments
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description			
2	1	1.3	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment			
3	2	5.2	Milky Quartz Shatter			
4	1	0.7	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake			
5	1	0.5	Milky Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
Provenience Number: 3. 2 Locus Mile 1, Transect B, Shovel Test 25, 15m West, 10-45cmbs						
1	1	9.9	Quartzite Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1 inch Flake			
2	2	28.5	Milky Quartz Shatter			
3	1	5.4	Quartzite Shatter			
4	1	2.7	Milky Quartz Shatter			
5	1	1.6	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake			
6	2	3.7	Eroded Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered			
Provenience Number: 5. 1 Locus Mile 1, Transect B, Shovel Test 27, 0-40cmbs						
1	1	0.8	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
2	1	0.2	Quartzite Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake			
3	2	0.9	Quartzite Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake			
4	1	0.4	Metavolcanic 1/2 inch Flake Fragment			
5	1	1.2	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake			
6	1	0.3	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake			
7	1	0.2	Metavolcanic 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
8	2	0.8	Metavolcanic 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
Provenience Number: 4. 1 Locus Mile 1, Transect B, Shovel Test 26, 0-35cmbs						
1	1	0.3	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
2	1	0.6	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake			
Provenience Number: 8. 1 50x50cm Unit, Level I, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	1.6	Quartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
Provenience Number: 7. 1 Locus Mile 1, Transect B, Shovel Test 27, 15m East, 7.5m North, 0-30 cmbs						
1	1	0.4	Quartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
Provenience Number: 6. 2 Locus Mile 1, Transect B, Shovel Test 27, 7.5m East, 20-40 cmbs						
1	1	0.1	Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment			
Provenience Number: 8. 2 50x50cm Unit, Level II, 10-20 cmbs						

Site Number: 38RD1375			Temporal Range	Comments
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)		
1	1	0.3	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake	
SITE NUMBER: 38RD1376				
Provenience Number:				
1	1	0.2	Locus Mile 5, Transect A, Shovel Test 28, 15m North, 15m West, 20-60cmbs Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:				
1	1	0.3	Locus Mile 5, Transect A, Shovel Test 28, 15m North, 30-100cmbs Milky Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
2	1	0.6	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:				
1	1	0.5	Locus Mile 5, Transect A, Shovel Test 28, 15m North, 15m East, 30-60cmbs Metavolcanic 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
2	1	0.3	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:				
1	1	0.3	Locus Mile 5, Transect A, Shovel Test 28, 15m North, 30-100cmbs Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool Distal	
2	1	0.2	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
3	1	0.2	Milky Quartz Biface Tool Fragment	
4	1	9.2	Olive Green Glass Bottle Body	
Provenience Number:				
1	1	2.2	Locus Mile 5, Transect A, Shovel Test 28, 0-100cmbs Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment	
2	2	23.6	Brick, Fragment	
Provenience Number:				
1	1	0.6	Locus Mile 5, Transect A, Shovel Test 28, 30m East, 0-70cmbs Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment	
2	2	0.9	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake	
Provenience Number:				
1	1	6.3	Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m North, 0-65 cmbs Translucent Quartz Shatter	
2	1	1.8	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment	
3	3	0.9	Crystal Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
4	3	0.9	Smoky Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
5	5	3.7	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:				
1	2	0.4	Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m North, 22.5m East, 0-50 cmbs Smoky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake	

Site Number: 38RD1376				Temporal Range	Comments
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description		
2	2	0.1	Crystal Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
3	1	0.4	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
11. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m North, 7.5m West, 0-60 cmbs		
1	1	1.2	Translucent Quartz Hafted Biface Tool Proximal		
2	1	0.8	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Fragment		
3	2	5	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment		
4	26	8.4	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
5	1	0.4	Residual Sherd		
Provenience Number:					
9. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m West, 0-40 cmbs		
1	1	0.9	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake		
2	1	0.7	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake		
3	4	2	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
12. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m North, 15m East, 0-50 cmbs		
1	1	0.05	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
10. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m North, 7.5m East, 0-60 cmbs		
1	4	12.9	Plain Body, Very Coarse Sand Tempered		
2	2	0.4	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
15. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 15m North, 7.5m East, 20-70 cmbs		
1	1	0.3	Smoky Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
2	1	0.3	Crystal Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
3	1	0.3	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
16. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 15m North, 7.5m West, 0-40 cmbs		
1	2	0.7	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
13. 1	1		Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 28, 7.5m North, 15m West, 0-30 cmbs		
1	1	1.3	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake		
2	1	0.7	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:					
17. 2	1		50x50cm Unit, Level II, 10-20 cmbs		
1	1	3.4	Translucent Quartz Shatter		
2	1	81.2	FCR		

Site Number: 38RD1376			Temporal Range		Comments
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description		
Provenience Number: 17. 3 50x50cm Unit, , Level III, 20-30 cmbs					
1	1	6.6	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment		
2	4	1.5	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 17. 4 50x50cm Unit, , Level IV, 30-40 cmbs					
1	1	1.1	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
2	1	0.2	Crystal Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 17. 5 50x50cm Unit, , Level V, 40-50 cmbs					
1	2	0.5	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
2	1	4.3	Translucent Quartz Shatter		
Provenience Number: 17. 6 50x50cm Unit, , Level VI, 50-60 cmbs					
1	2	2.7	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 17. 7 50x50cm Unit, , Level VII, 60-70 cmbs					
1	2	0.4	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
2	1	0.2	Smoky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake		
SITE NUMBER: 38RD1377					
Provenience Number: 2. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 36, 25-100cmbs, WP-559					
1	1	0.5	Milky Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
2	1	0.9	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 4. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 36, 15m West, 25-100cmbs					
1	1	0.2	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake		
2	1	0.7	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 5. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 25-100cmbs					
1	1	1.1	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment		
2	1	0.6	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment		
3	4	1.1	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
4	3	0.9	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake		
Provenience Number: 3. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 36, 7.5m North, 7.5m West, 20-80 cmbs					
1	1	2.4	Quartzite Shatter		

Site Number: 38RD1377				Temporal Range	Comments
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description		
2	1	0.2	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 7. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 7.5m South, 7.5m East, 30-75 cmbs					
1	2	23.5	Translucent Quartz Uniface Tool		Flake Derived
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 6. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 7.5m North, 7.5m East, 20-70 cmbs					
1	1	1.2	Translucent Quartz Shatter		
2	1	1.3	Residual Sherd		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 9. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 15m East, 20-70 cmbs					
1	1	2.5	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment		
2	8	1.9	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 11. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 15m North, 15m East, 30-60 cmbs					
1	1	5.9	Translucent Quartz Shatter		
2	1	0.9	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 10. 1 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 15m West, 0-50 cmbs					
1	1	0.9	Translucent Quartz Shatter		
2	1	0.05	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 8. 2 Locus Mile 5, Transect B, Shovel Test 37, 7.5m South, 7.5m West, 0-50 cmbs					
1	1	0.3	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 12. 4 50x50cm Unit, , Level IV, 30-40 cmbs					
1	1	0.2	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 12. 5 50x50cm Unit, , Level V, 40-50 cmbs					
1	1	1.7	Plain Body, Coarse Sand Tempered		
2	1	1	Milky Quartz Shatter		
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 12. 7 50x50cm Unit, , Level VII, 60-70 cmbs					
1	1	3.9	Smoky Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 3/4 inch Flake		
SITE NUMBER: 38RD1378					
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 2 Locus Mile 6, Transect A, Shovel Test 35, 25-50cmbs, WP-304					
1	1	3.2	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake		

Site Number: 38RD1378				
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
2	1	2.8	Translucent Quartz Shatter	
3	2	2	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment	
4	5	2	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment	
5	1	0.9	Milky Quartz Shatter	
SITE NUMBER: 38RD1379				
Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Transect A, Shovel Test 49, 30m West, N500, E485, 0-40 cmbs		
1	1	8.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Neck	1904-
2	2	10.4	Colorless Molded Glass Container Body	1904-
3	1	0.7	Light Green Window Glass Fragment	
4	1	2.7	Light Blue Window Glass Fragment	
5	1	2	Iron Unidentified Fragment	
6	1	4.4	Wire Nail	1815-present
Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Transect A, Shovel Test 49, 500m North, 440m East, 0-40 cmbs		
1	1	1820	Iron Grub Hoc	
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1				
Provenience Number:	2 . 0	Locus Mile 3, Transect A, Shovel Test 43, Surface		
1	1	28.7	White ware, Undecorated Plate Base	c1820+

APPENDIX B: NEWLY RECORDED SCIAA SITE FORMS

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Richland County SITE NUMBER: _____
Recorded By: A. Pappas Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 4/26/2011

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS-1 Project: Phase I Arch Surv. of the PIKE 230kV Tran Line Killian Segment
 2. USGS Quadrangle: Fort Jackson North Date: 1974 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
 3. UTM: Zone 17N Easting 504891 Northing 3775759
 4. Other map reference: County Road Map
 5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Scatter Historic _____
 6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing _____ Excavation _____
 7. Property owner: Unknown Phone number: _____
 8. Address: _____
 9. Other site designations: _____
 10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work _____
-
- Office Use Only**
-
- Determined eligible _____ Date _____
On NRHP _____ Determined not eligible _____ Date _____
-
11. Level of significance (circle): National _____ State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: _____

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):
Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain Upper Coastal Plain Blue Ridge Mountains
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 308 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Pelion
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto Savannah
5. Nearest river/stream: Crane Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous Hardwood Mixed pine/hardwood
Old field Grass/pasture Agricultural/crops Wetlands/freshwater
Wetlands/saltwater Other Comments: _____
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent Light Moderate Heavy

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 45 meters by 17 meters
2. Site depth: 0-50 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): _____

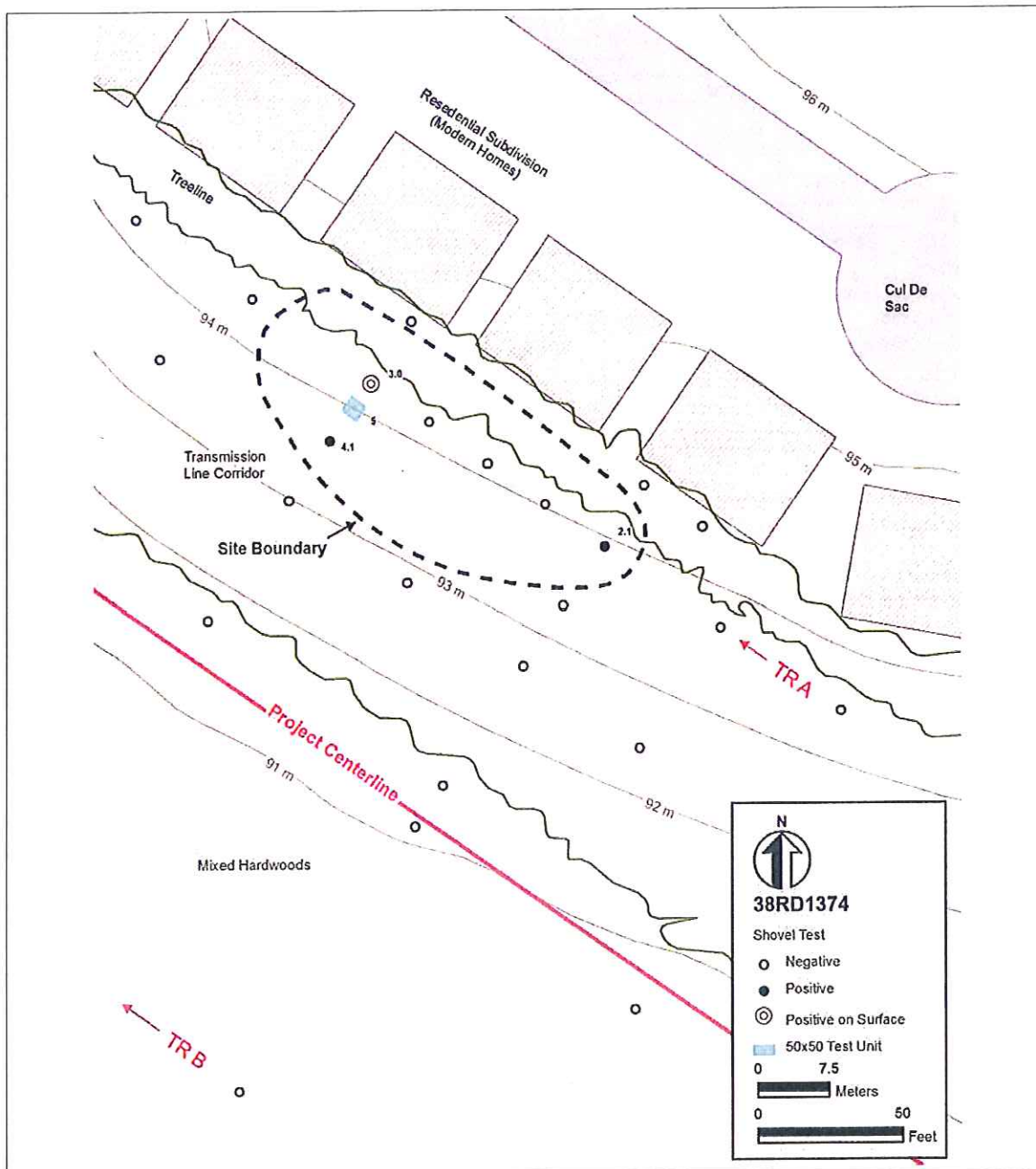
-
4. Presence of (circle): midden _____ floral remains _____ faunal remains _____ shell _____ charcoal _____
 5. Human skeletal remains (circle): present absent preservation (circle): good poor

6. General site description:

Site is a small density prehistoric lithic scatter identified through shovel test, and surface collection.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)

Site Map



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY: (see map)

Verbal description of location:

Site is located on a slight ridge side slope between a residential subdivision and a wetland slough. The site is located approx. 1/4 mile west of Farrow Road along the western side of a preexisting transmission line corridor.

Site Number: _____

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:

Total number of artifacts: 6

<u>quartz lithic flakes</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% **26-50%** 51-75% 76-100%

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2

3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: **grid collection**
grab collection
controlled sampling
other (specify): _____

Extent: complete
selective
no collection made

4. Description of testing methods (circle):

Systematic Type Shovel Test
Nonsystematic

Test units:
Number Size/max. depth
2 0-50 cm.
_____ _____ cm.
_____ _____ cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.

Comments: _____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural
Forest
Fallow
Residential, low density

Residential, high density
Commercial
Industrial
Other (specify) _____

Site Number: _____

Page 4

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

☒ Intact

☐ Damaged

Extent of damage -----> ☐ light
☐ moderate
☐ heavy

Nature of damage -----> ☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☐ construction/development
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat:

☐ none
☐ low
☐ moderate
☒ high

Nature of threat:

☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☒ construction/development -----> ☐ direct impact zone
☐ indirect impact zone
☐ outside impact zone
☐ indeterminate
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

☐ survey

☐ testing

☐ excavation

☐ archival

☒ none

☐ other: _____

Comments: _____

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation

Yes

☒ No

☐ Not Known

Archaeological documentation

Yes

☒ No

☐ Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments:

No further management of this site warranted.

7. Location of existing collections: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

8. Location of photographs: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

9. Location of special samples: None Taken

Type of special samples: None Taken

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 6/24/2011

Subsequent visits:

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Richland County SITE NUMBER: _____
Recorded By: A. Pappas Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 4/26/2011

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS-2 Project: Phase I Arch Surv. of the PIKE 230kV Tran Line Killian Segment
2. USGS Quadrangle: Blythewood Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17N Easting 504438 Northing 3775981
4. Other map reference: County Road Map
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Scatter Historic _____
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing _____ Excavation _____
7. Property owner: Unknown Phone number: _____
8. Address: _____
9. Other site designations: _____
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work _____

Office Use Only
Determined eligible On NRHP Date _____ Determined not eligible Date _____
11. Level of significance (circle): National _____ State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: _____

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):
Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain Upper Coastal Plain Blue Ridge Mountains
2. Landform location: Floodplain Site elevation (above MSL): 285 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: loam Soil classification: Johnston
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto Savannah
5. Nearest river/stream: Crane Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous Hardwood Mixed pine/hardwood
Old field Grass/pasture Agricultural/crops Wetlands/freshwater
Wetlands/saltwater Other Comments: _____
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent Light Moderate Heavy

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

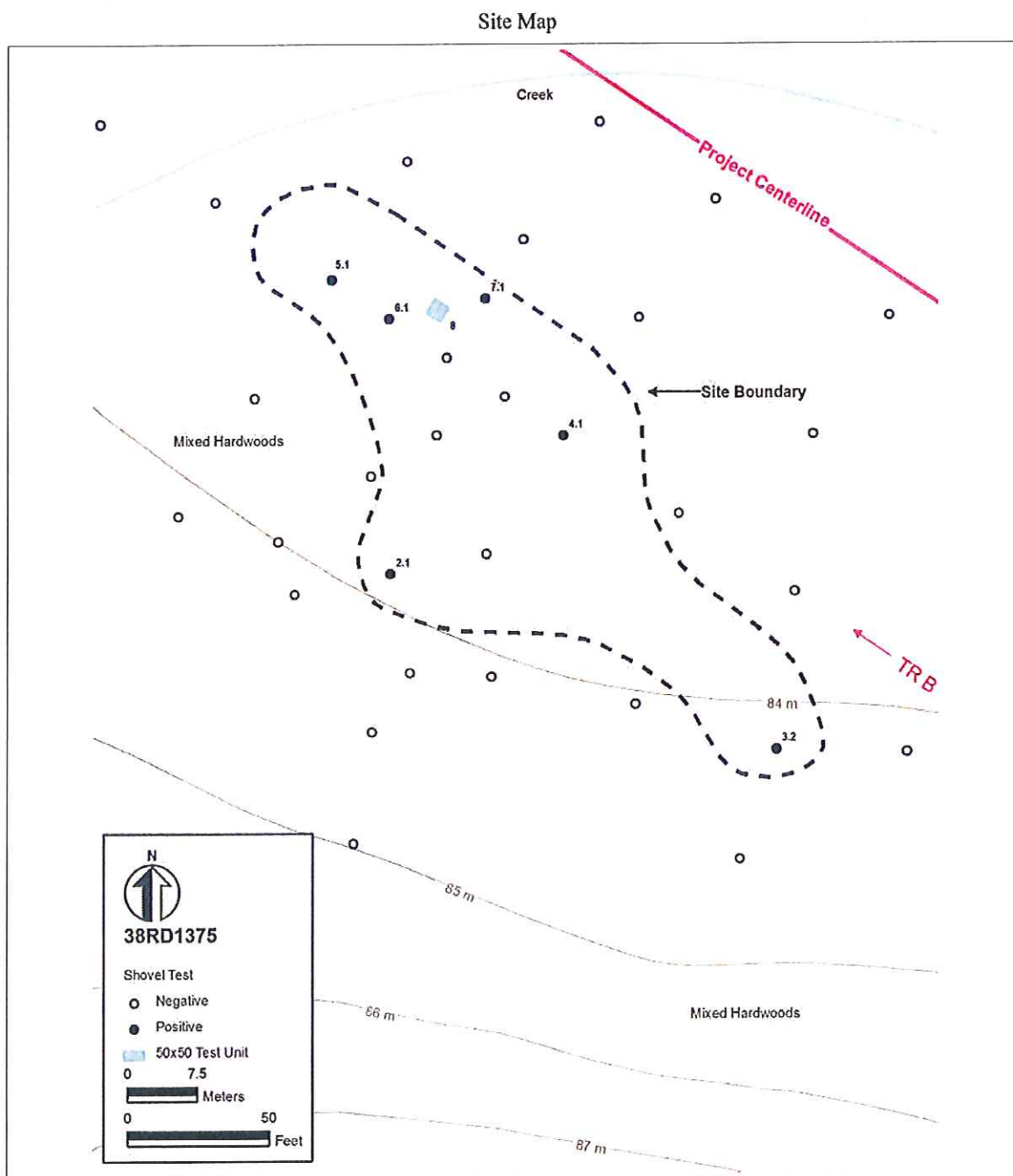
1. Estimated site dimensions: 83 meters by 45 meters
2. Site depth: 0-50 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): _____

4. Presence of (circle): midden _____ floral remains _____ faunal remains _____ shell _____ charcoal _____
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): present absent preservation (circle): good poor

6. General site description:

Site is a low density lithic and ceramic scatter identified through 4 positive shovel tests. Single ceramic fragment found among mult. Lithic samples.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY: (see map)

Verbal description of location:

Site is located at the confluence of Crane Creek and one of its unnamed tributaries.
 Site is located .5 miles northeast of the existing Killian substation along Farrow Road.

Site Number: _____

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D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

____ Paleo Indian
____ Early Archaic
____ Middle Archaic
____ Late Archaic
____ Early Woodland

____ Middle Woodland
____ Late Woodland
____ Mississippian
☒ Unknown prehistoric
____ 16th Century

____ 17th Century
____ 18th Century
____ 19th Century
____ 20th Century
____ Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:

Total number of artifacts: 28

quartz lithics; quartz shatter; eroded coarse earthenware

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% **26-50%** 51-75% 76-100%

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2

3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: **grid collection**
grab collection
controlled sampling
other (specify): _____

Extent: complete
selective
no collection made

4. Description of testing methods (circle):

Systematic
Nonsystematic

Type Shovel Test

Test units:
Number Size/max. depth
4 0-50 cm.
_____ cm.
_____ cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.

Comments: _____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural
Forest
Fallow
Residential, low density

Residential, high density
Commercial
Industrial
Other (specify) _____

Site Number: _____

Page 4

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

☒ Intact

☐ Damaged

Extent of damage -----> ☐ light
☐ moderate
☐ heavy

Nature of damage -----> ☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☐ construction/development
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat:

☐ none
☐ low
☐ moderate
☒ high

Nature of threat:

☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☒ construction/development -----> ☐ direct impact zone
☐ indirect impact zone
☐ outside impact zone
☐ indeterminate
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
other (specify) _____

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

☐ survey

☐ testing

☐ excavation

☐ archival

☒ none

other: _____

Comments: _____

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation

Yes

☒ No

Not Known

Archaeological documentation

Yes

☒ No

Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments:

No further management of this site is warranted

7. Location of existing collections: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

8. Location of photographs: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

9. Location of special samples: None Taken

Type of special samples: None Taken

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 6/24/2011

Subsequent visits:

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Richland County SITE NUMBER: _____
Recorded By: A. Pappas Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 4/26/2011

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS-3 Project: Phase I Arch Surv. of the PIKE 230kV Tran Line Killian Segment
2. USGS Quadrangle: Blythewood Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17N Easting 504293 Northing 3781426
4. Other map reference: County Road Map
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric _____ Lithic Scatter _____ Historic _____ Historic Scatter _____
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing _____ Excavation _____
7. Property owner: Unknown Phone number: _____
8. Address: _____
9. Other site designations: _____
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):
Potentially eligible _____ Probably not eligible _____ Additional work _____

Office Use Only
Determined eligible _____ Determined not eligible _____ Date _____
On NRHP _____ Date _____
11. Level of significance (circle): National _____ State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: _____

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):
Lower Coastal Plain _____ Piedmont _____ Middle Coastal Plain _____ Upper Coastal Plain _____
2. Landform location: Floodplain Site elevation (above MSL): 433 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sandy loam Soil classification: Pelion
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee _____ Ashley-Combahee-Edisto _____ Savannah _____
5. Nearest river/stream: Rice Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous _____ Hardwood _____ Mixed pine/hardwood _____
Old field _____ Grass/pasture _____ Agricultural/crops _____ Wetlands/freshwater _____
Wetlands/saltwater _____ Other _____ Comments: _____
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent _____ Light _____ Moderate _____ Heavy _____

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 65 meters by 30 meters
2. Site depth: 0-100 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): _____

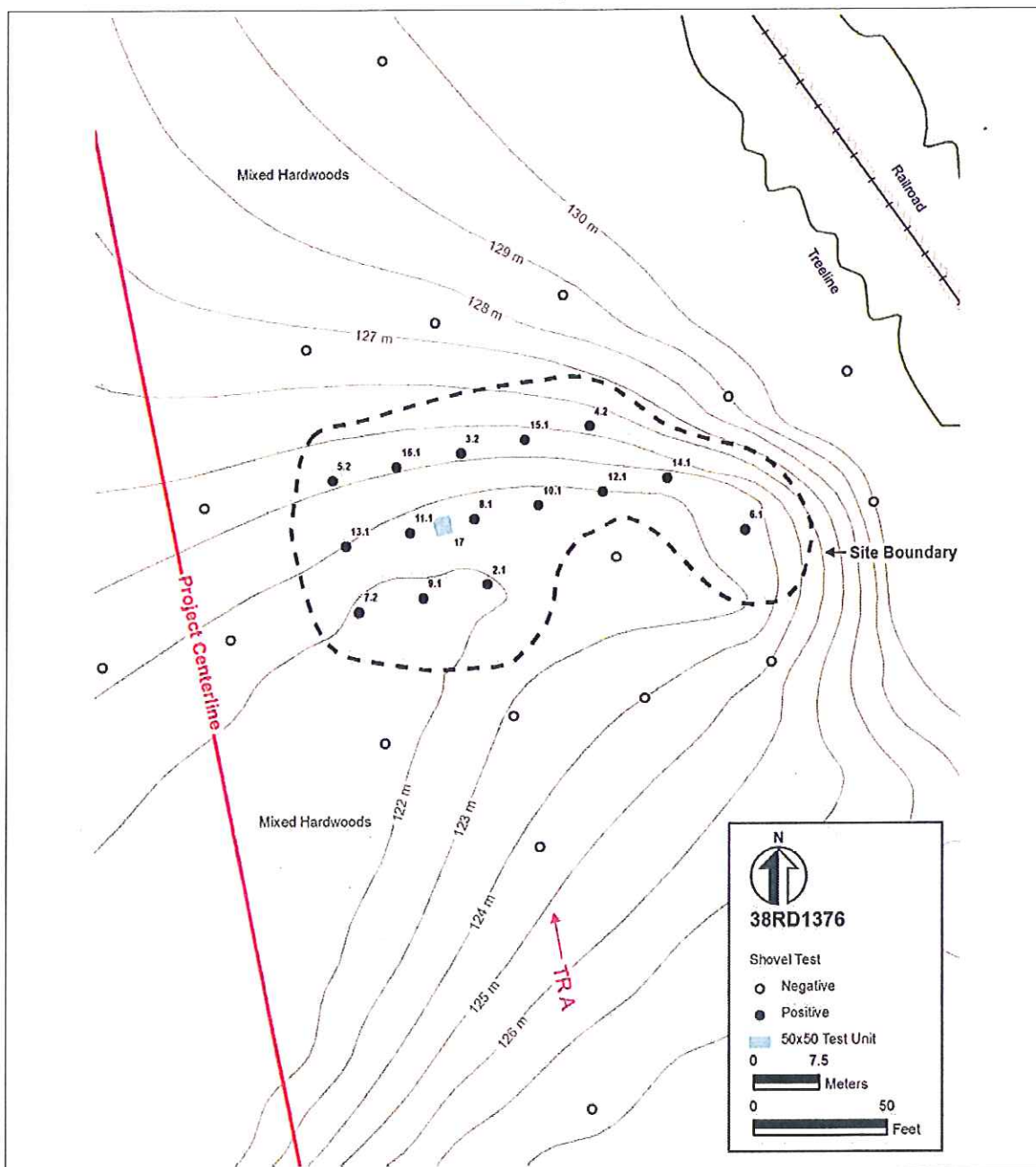
4. Presence of (circle): midden _____ floral remains _____ faunal remains _____ shell _____ charcoal _____
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): _____ present _____ preservation (circle): good _____
absent _____ poor _____

6. General site description:

Site is a low density lithic scatter surrounded by wetlands to the west and an existing railroad corridor to the east. The site is heavily wooded.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)

Site Map



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY: (see map)

Verbal description of location:

Site is located .5 miles south of a cement plant, and .75 miles west of Farrow road.
The site is located immediately adjacent to an existing railroad corridor.

Site Number: _____

Page 3

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

☐ Paleo Indian
☐ Early Archaic
☐ Middle Archaic
☐ Late Archaic
☐ Early Woodland

☐ Middle Woodland
☐ Late Woodland
☐ Mississippian
☒ Unknown prehistoric
☐ 16th Century

☐ 17th Century
☐ 18th Century
☐ 19th Century
☒ 20th Century
☐ Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:

Total number of artifacts: 15

Brick; Olive Green Glass; Quartz Lithic flakes; Quartz Biface fragment; Unknown Quartz PP/K

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2

3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: grid collection
grab collection
controlled sampling
other (specify): _____

Extent: complete
selective
no collection made

4. Description of testing methods (circle):

Systematic
Nonsystematic

Type Shovel Test

Test units:
Number Size/max. depth
6 0-100 cm.
_____ cm.
_____ cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.

Comments: _____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural
Forest
Fallow
Residential, low density

Residential, high density
Commercial
Industrial
Other (specify) _____

Site Number: _____

Page 4

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

☒ Intact

☐ Damaged

Extent
of----->
damage

☐ light
☐ moderate
☐ heavy

Nature
of----->
damage

☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☐ construction/development
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat:

☐ none
☐ low
☐ moderate
☒ high

Nature of threat:

☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☒ construction/
development----->
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

☐ direct impact zone
☐ indirect impact zone
☐ outside impact zone
☐ indeterminate

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

☐ survey

☐ testing

☐ excavation

☐ archival

☒ none

☐ other: _____

Comments: _____

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation

Yes

☒ No

Not Known

Archaeological documentation

Yes

☒ No

Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments:

No further management of the site is warranted.

7. Location of existing collections: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

8. Location of photographs: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

9. Location of special samples: None Taken

Type of special samples: None Taken

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 6/24/2011

Subsequent visits:

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Richland County SITE NUMBER: _____
Recorded By: A. Pappas Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 4/26/2011

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS-4 Project: Phase I Arch Surv. of the PIKE 230kV Tran Line Killian Segment
2. USGS Quadrangle: Blythewood Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17N Easting 504157 Northing 3781601
4. Other map reference: County Road Map
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Historic _____
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing _____ Excavation _____
7. Property owner: Unknown Phone number: _____
8. Address: _____
9. Other site designations: _____
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work _____

Determined eligible On NRHP Date _____ Office Use Only-----
Determined not eligible Date _____
11. Level of significance (circle): National _____ State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: _____

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):
Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain Upper Coastal Plain Blue Ridge Mountains
2. Landform location: Ridge side slope Site elevation (above MSL): 419 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sand Soil classification: Lakeland
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto Savannah
5. Nearest river/stream: Rice Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous Hardwood Mixed pine/hardwood
Old field Grass/pasture Agricultural/crops Wetlands/freshwater
Wetlands/saltwater Other Comments: _____
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent Light Moderate Heavy

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

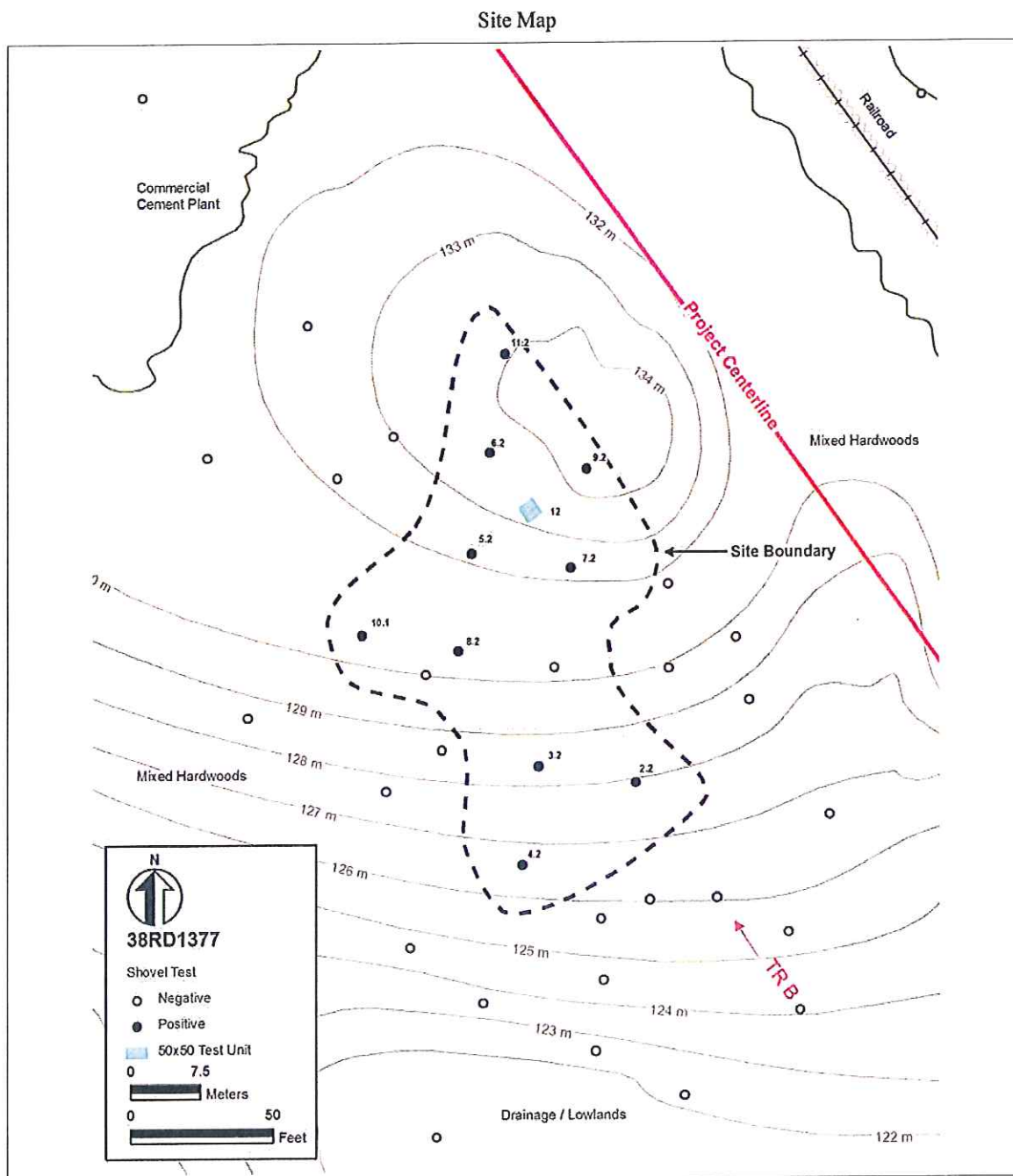
1. Estimated site dimensions: 53 meters by 38 meters
2. Site depth: 25-100 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): _____

4. Presence of (circle): midden floral remains faunal remains shell charcoal
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): present absent preservation (circle): good poor

6. General site description:

Site is a low density lithic scatter identified through the excavation of 3 positive shovel tests. The site is located along a ridge side slope/apex of a small hill. The site is located in a heavily wooded area.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY: (see map)

Verbal description of location:

Site is located just south of an existing cement manufacturing plant. The site is also west of an existing railroad corridor. The site is located approximately .5 miles west of Farrow Road, in Richland County.

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

_____ Paleo Indian
 _____ Early Archaic
 _____ Middle Archaic
 _____ Late Archaic
 _____ Early Woodland

☐ Middle Woodland
☐ Late Woodland
☐ Mississippian
☒ Unknown prehistoric
☐ 16th Century

☐ 17th Century
☐ 18th Century
☐ 19th Century
☐ 20th Century
☐ Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:

Total number of artifacts: 13

Quartz Lithic Flakes

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% **26-50%** 51-75% 76-100%
2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2
3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: **grid collection**
grab collection
controlled sampling
other (specify): _____

Extent: complete
selective
no collection made

4. Description of testing methods (circle):

Systematic
Nonsystematic

Type

Test units:

Number	Size/max. depth	
3	25-100	cm.
		cm.
		cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.

Comments: _____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural
Forest
Fallow
Residential, low density

Residential, high density
Commercial
Industrial
Other (specify) _____

Site Number: _____

Page 4

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

☒ Intact

☐ Damaged

Extent of damage -----> ☐ light
☐ moderate
☐ heavy

Nature of damage -----> ☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☐ construction/development
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat:

☐ none
☐ low
☐ moderate
☒ high

Nature of threat:

☐ erosion
☐ cultivation
☐ logging
☒ construction/development -----> ☐ direct impact zone
☐ indirect impact zone
☐ outside impact zone
☐ indeterminate
☐ vandalism
☐ inundation
☐ other (specify) _____

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

☐ survey

☐ testing

☐ excavation

☐ archival

☒ none

☐ other: _____

Comments: _____

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Not Known

Archaeological documentation

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments:

No further management of the site is warranted.

7. Location of existing collections: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

8. Location of photographs: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

9. Location of special samples: None Taken

Type of special samples: None Taken

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 6/24/2011

Subsequent visits:

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Richland County SITE NUMBER: _____
Recorded By: A. Pappas Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 4/26/2011

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS-5 Project: Phase I Arch Surv. of the PIKE 230kV Tran Line Killian Segment
2. USGS Quadrangle: Blythewood Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17N Easting 503188 Northing 3782826
4. Other map reference: County Road Map
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Historic _____
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing _____ Excavation _____
7. Property owner: Unknown Phone number: _____
8. Address: _____
9. Other site designations: _____
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):
Potentially eligible Probably not eligible Additional work _____

Determined eligible On NRHP Date _____ Determined not eligible Date _____

Office Use Only-----
11. Level of significance (circle): National _____ State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: _____

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):
Lower Coastal Plain Piedmont Middle Coastal Plain Upper Coastal Plain Blue Ridge Mountains
2. Landform location: Terrace Site elevation (above MSL): 452 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sand Soil classification: Lakeland
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee Ashley-Combahee-Edisto Savannah
5. Nearest river/stream: Rice Creek
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous Hardwood Mixed pine/hardwood
Old field Grass/pasture Agricultural/crops Wetlands/freshwater
Wetlands/saltwater Other Comments: _____
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent Light Moderate Heavy

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

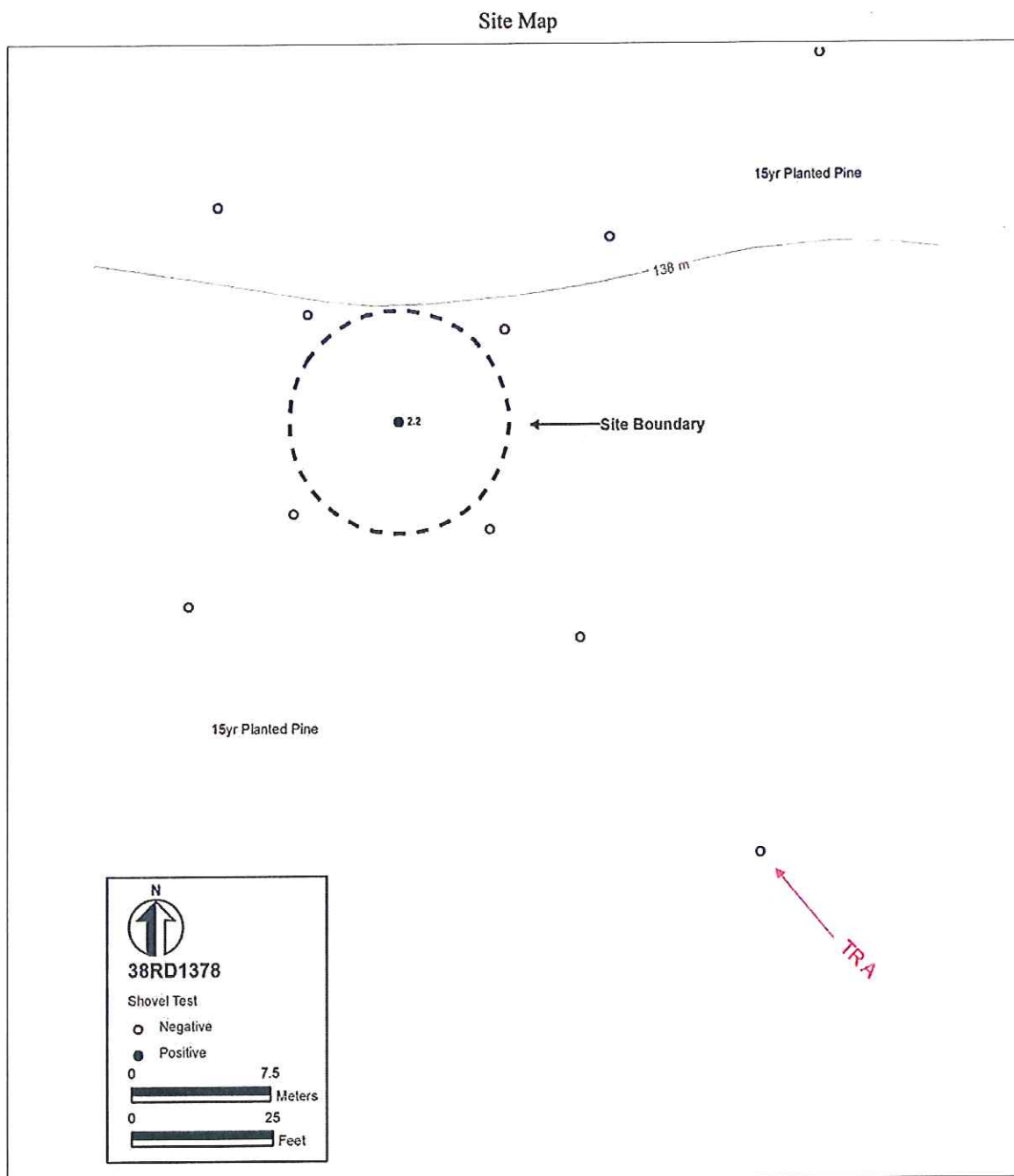
1. Estimated site dimensions: 30 meters by 30 meters
2. Site depth: 25-50 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): _____

4. Presence of (circle): midden _____ floral remains _____ faunal remains _____ shell _____ charcoal _____
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): _____ present _____ preservation (circle): absent good _____ poor _____

6. General site description:

Site is a low density lithic scatter identified through one positive shovel test. Site is highly localized as no shovel testing through delineation yielded cultural material. Site is located in a heavily wooded area.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY: (see map)

Verbal description of location:

Site is located east of the intersection of Old Lorrick Road and Farrow Road. The site is located along the east side of an existing railroad corridor.

Site Number: _____

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D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

☐ Paleo Indian
☐ Early Archaic
☐ Middle Archaic
☐ Late Archaic
☐ Early Woodland

☐ Middle Woodland
☐ Late Woodland
☐ Mississippian
☒ Unknown prehistoric
☐ 16th Century

☐ 17th Century
☐ 18th Century
☐ 19th Century
☐ 20th Century
☐ Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:

Total number of artifacts: 10

Quartz Lithic Flakes, Quartz Shatter

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% **51-75%** 76-100%

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 2

3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: **grid collection**
grab collection
controlled sampling
other (specify): _____

Extent: complete
selective
no collection made

4. Description of testing methods (circle):

Systematic
Nonsystematic

Type Shovel Test

Test units:
Number Size/max. depth
1 25-50 cm.
_____ cm.
_____ cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.

Comments: _____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural
Forest
Fallow
Residential, low density

Residential, high density
Commercial
Industrial
Other (specify) _____

Site Number: _____

Page 4

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

Intact

Damaged

Extent
of----->
damage

☐ light
☐ moderate
☐ heavy

Nature
of----->
damage

erosion

☐ cultivation

☐ logging

construction/development

☐ vandalism

☐ inundation

☐ other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat:

none

low

moderate

high

Nature of threat:

erosion

cultivation

logging

construction/development

☐ vandalism

☐ inundation

☐ other (specify) _____

☐ direct impact zone

☐ indirect impact zone

☐ outside impact zone

☐ indeterminate

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

survey

testing

excavation

archival

none

other: _____

Comments: _____

5. References (circle):

Historic/archival documentation

Yes

No

Not Known

Archaeological documentation

Yes

No

Not Known

6. Additional management information/comments:

No further management of the site is warranted.

7. Location of existing collections: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

8. Location of photographs: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

9. Location of special samples: None Taken

Type of special samples: None Taken

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 6/24/2011

Subsequent visits:

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: SC COUNTY: Richland County SITE NUMBER: _____
Recorded By: A. Pappas Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 4/26/2011

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: FS-6 Project: Phase I Arch Surv. of the PIKE 230kV Tran Line Killian Segment
2. USGS Quadrangle: Blythewood Date: 1971 Scale: 7.5 or 15 minute (circle one)
3. UTM: Zone 17N Easting 504229 Northing 3776580
4. Other map reference: County Road Map
5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric _____ Historic _____ Homesite _____
6. Archaeological investigation (circle): Survey Testing _____ Excavation _____
7. Property owner: Unknown Phone number: _____
8. Address: _____
9. Other site designations: _____
10. National Register of Historic Places status (circle one):
Potentially eligible _____ Probably not eligible _____ Additional work _____

Office Use Only -----
Determined eligible _____ Date _____ Determined not eligible _____ Date _____
On NRHP _____
11. Level of significance (circle): National _____ State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: _____

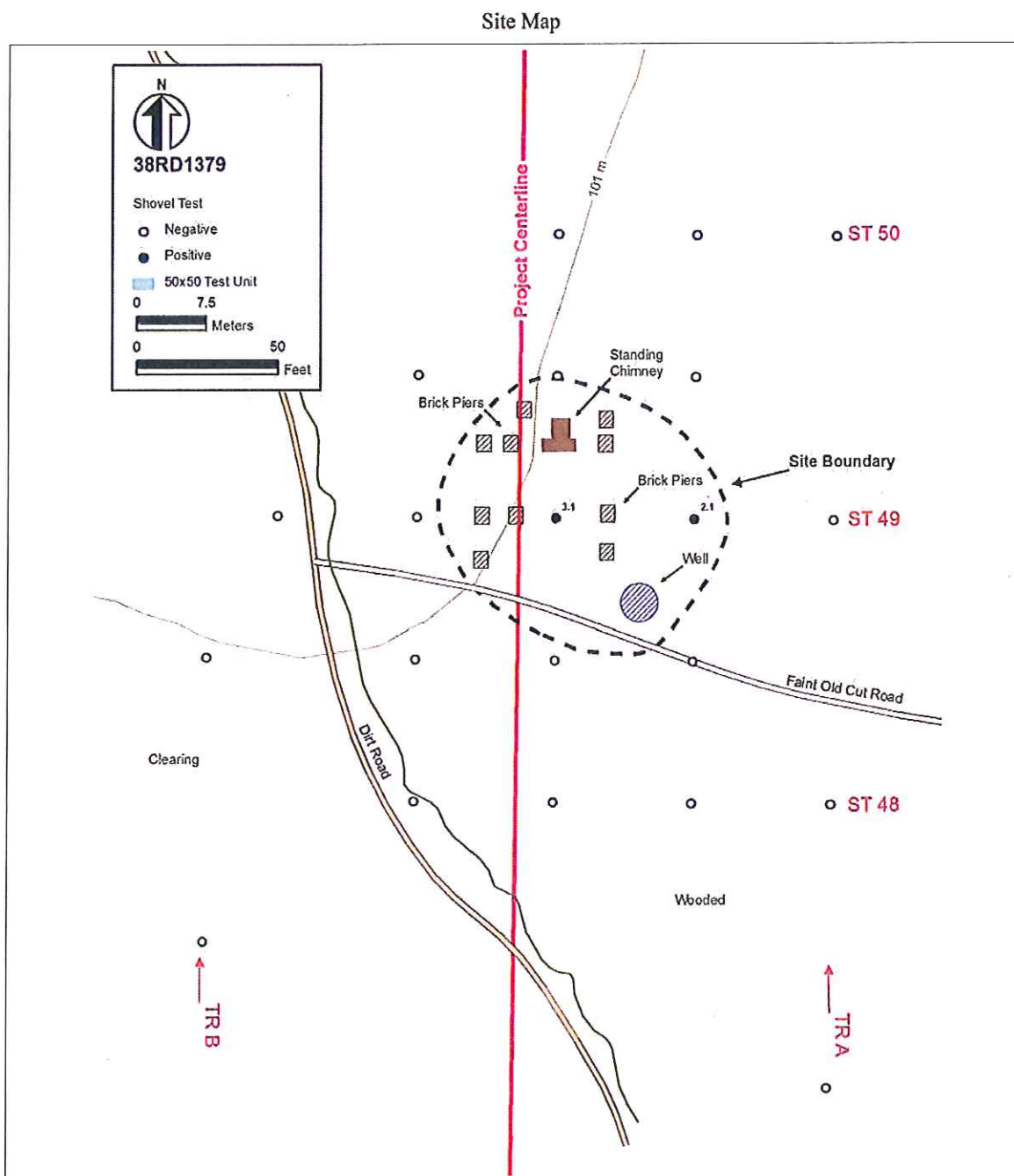
B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province (circle):
Lower Coastal Plain _____ Middle Coastal Plain _____ Upper Coastal Plain _____
Piedmont _____ Blue Ridge Mountains _____
2. Landform location: _____ Terrace _____ Site elevation (above MSL): 331 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: sand Soil classification: Fuquay
4. Major river system (circle): Pee Dee Santee _____ Ashley-Combahee-Edisto _____ Savannah _____
5. Nearest river/stream: _____ Crane Creek _____
6. Current vegetation (circle): Pine/coniferous _____ Hardwood _____ Mixed pine/hardwood _____
Old field _____ Grass/pasture _____ Agricultural/crops _____ Wetlands/freshwater _____
Wetlands/saltwater _____ Other _____
7. Description of groundcover (circle): Absent _____ Light _____ Moderate _____ Heavy _____
Comments: _____

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 45 meters by 30 meters
2. Site depth: 0 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number):
Chimney (1), brick foundation piers, well
4. Presence of (circle): midden _____ floral remains _____ faunal remains _____ shell _____ charcoal _____
5. Human skeletal remains (circle): _____ present _____ preservation (circle): _____ good _____
absent _____ poor _____
6. General site description:
Site is the remains of a ruinous homestead located along an existing cut road. The homestead appear to have been razed through burning.
Chimney still stands within the center of the ash pile. Woods surrounding the site are somewhat cleared except for juvenile understory of grass.
Hand dug well also located within the boundaries of the site.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)



The following information should be provided on the site map: site boundaries, nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, different land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeological features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY: (see map)

Verbal description of location:

Site is accessed by a dissused cut road connecting ultimately to Killian Road. The site is located approximately .25 miles south of Killian road and .5 miles east of Farrow Road in Richland County.

Site Number: _____

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D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

____ Paleo Indian
____ Early Archaic
____ Middle Archaic
____ Late Archaic
____ Early Woodland

____ Middle Woodland
____ Late Woodland
____ Mississippian
____ Unknown prehistoric
____ 16th Century

____ 17th Century
____ 18th Century
____ 19th Century
____ **X** 20th Century
____ Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered:

Total number of artifacts: _____ 0 _____

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility (circle one): 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% **76-100%**

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): _____

3. Description of surface collection methods (circle):

Type: grid collection
grab collection
controlled sampling
other (specify): _____

Extent: complete
selective
no collection made

4. Description of testing methods (circle):

Systematic
Nonsystematic

Type visual inspection

Test units:
Number Size/max. depth
_____ 0 cm.
_____ cm.
_____ cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.
_____	_____	cm.

Comments: _____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use (circle):

Agricultural
Forest
Fallow
Residential, low density

Residential, high density
Commercial
Industrial
Other (specify) _____

Site Number: _____

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site (circle):

Intact

Damaged

Extent of damage \rightarrow $\begin{cases} \text{light} \\ \text{moderate} \\ \text{heavy} \end{cases}$

Nature
of-----
damage

- ☐ erosion
- ☐ cultivation
- ☐ logging
- ☐ construction/development
- ☐ vandalism
- ☐ inundation
- ☐ other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site (circle):

Potential threat:

none
low
moderate
high

Nature of threat:

erosion
cultivation
logging
**construction/
development-**
vandalism
inundation
other (specify)

- | direct impact zone
- | indirect impact zone
- > outside impact zone
- | indeterminate

4. Recommendations for further work (circle):

survey

testing

excavation

archival

none

other: _____

Comments:

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|----|-----------|
| 5. References (circle): | Historic/archival documentation | Yes | No | Not Known |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|----|-----------|

Archaeological documentation	Yes	No	Not Known
------------------------------	-----	----	-----------

6. Additional management information/comments:

No further management of the site is warranted.

7. Location of existing collections: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

8. Location of photographs: Brockington & Associates, Inc.

9. Location of special samples: None Taken

Type of special samples: None Taken

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 6/24/2011

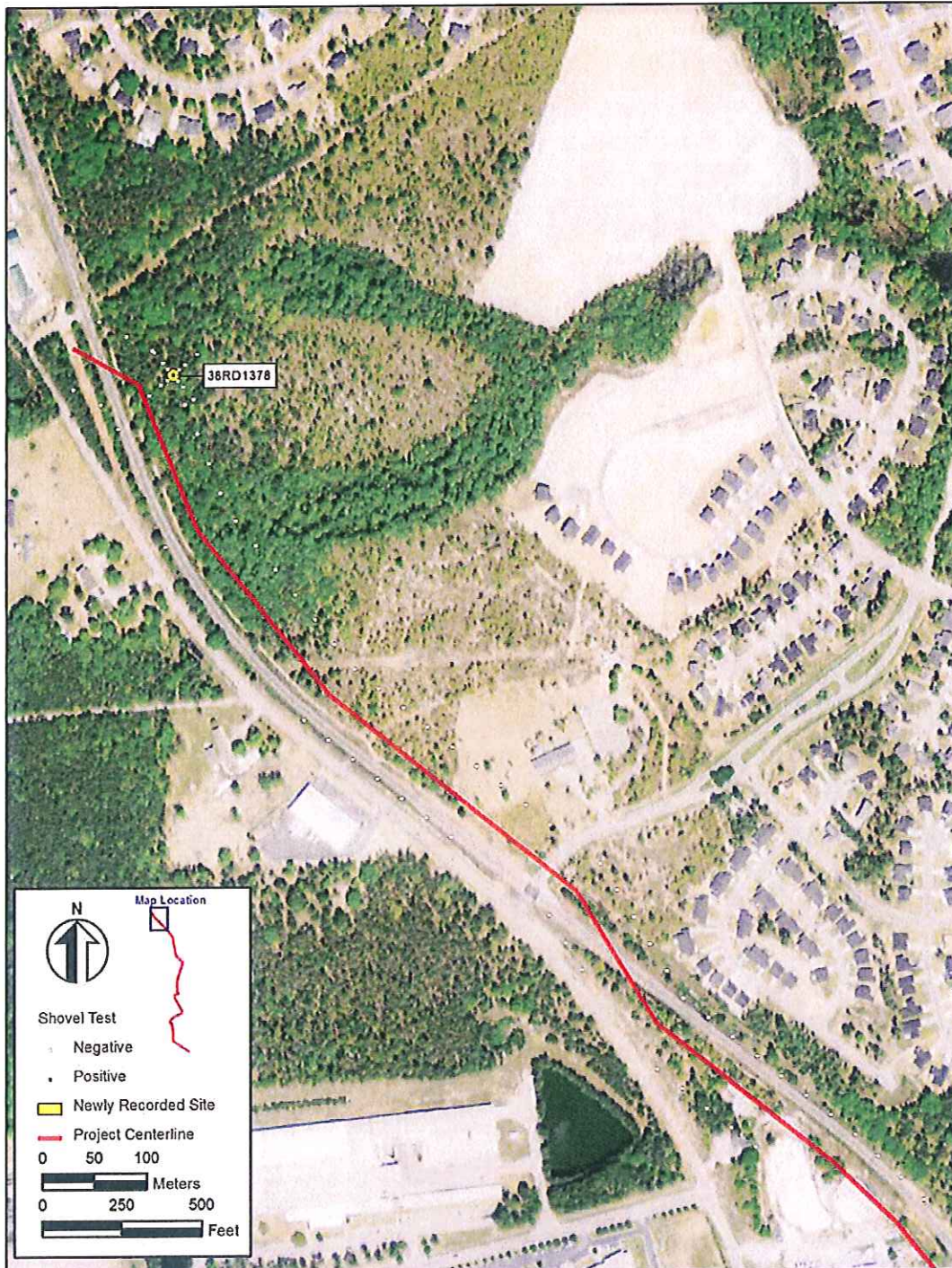
Subsequent visits:

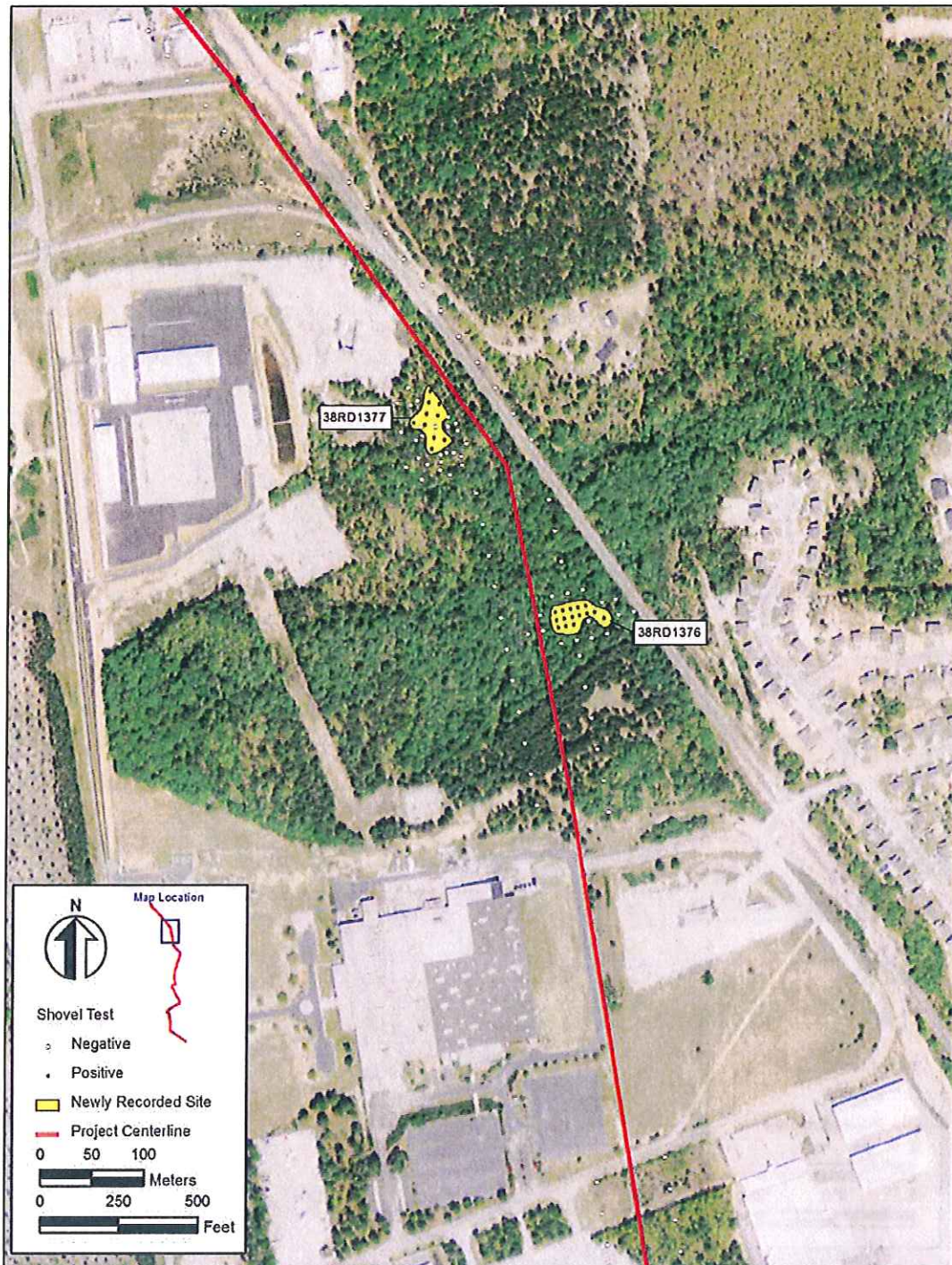
Observer _____ Date: _____

Observer _____ Date: _____

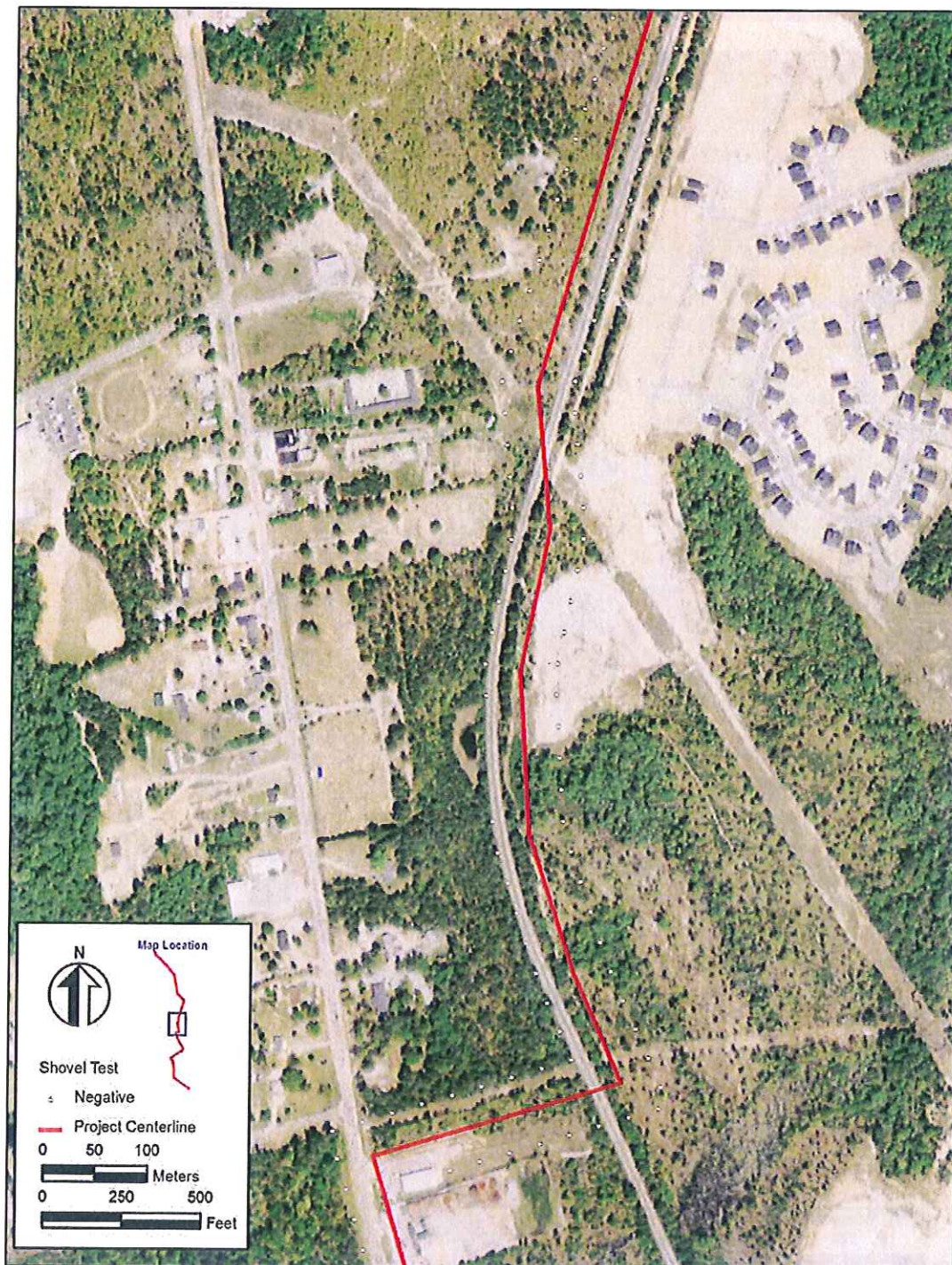
Observer _____ Date: _____

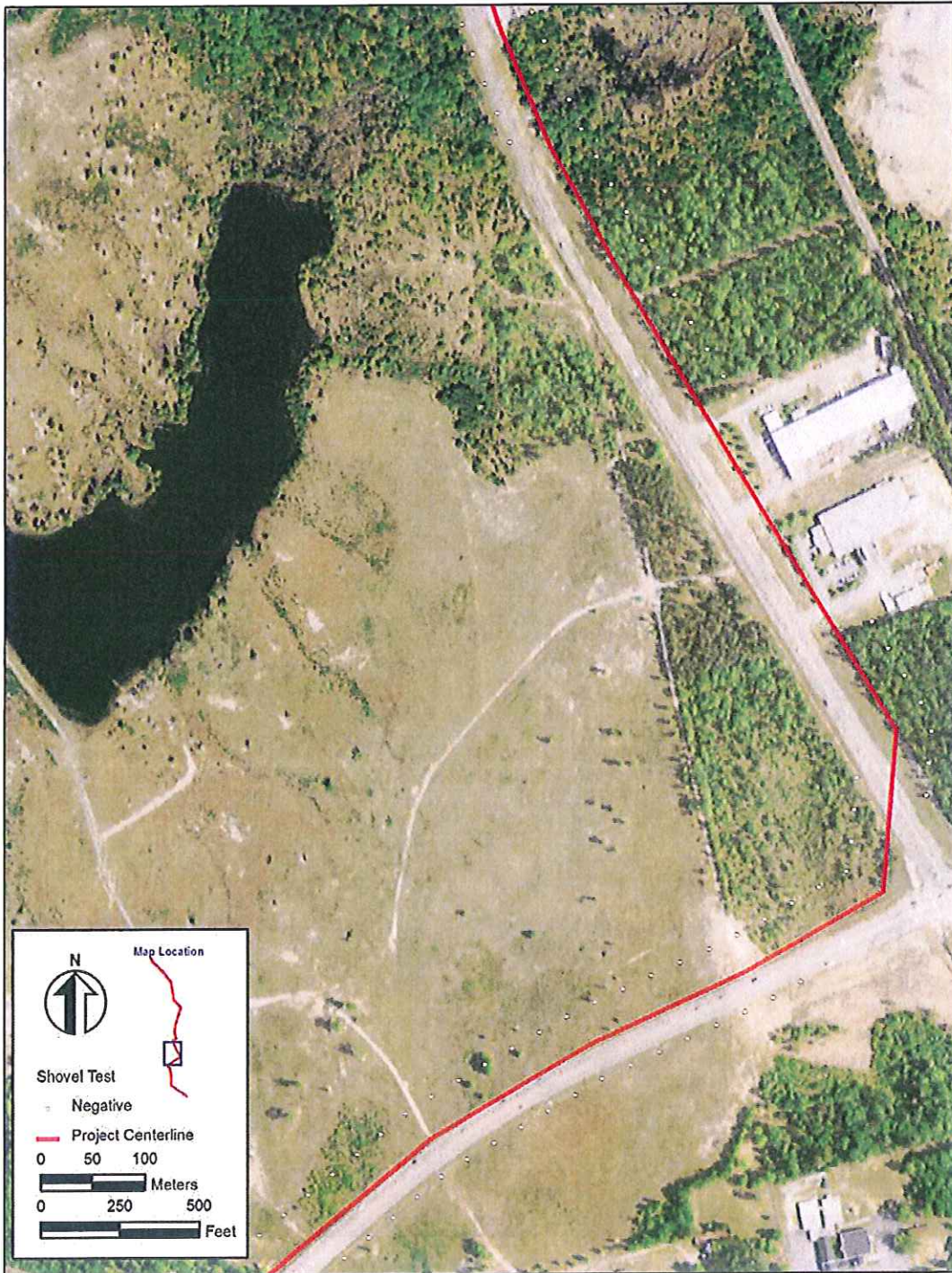
APPENDIX C: SHOVEL TEST MAPS

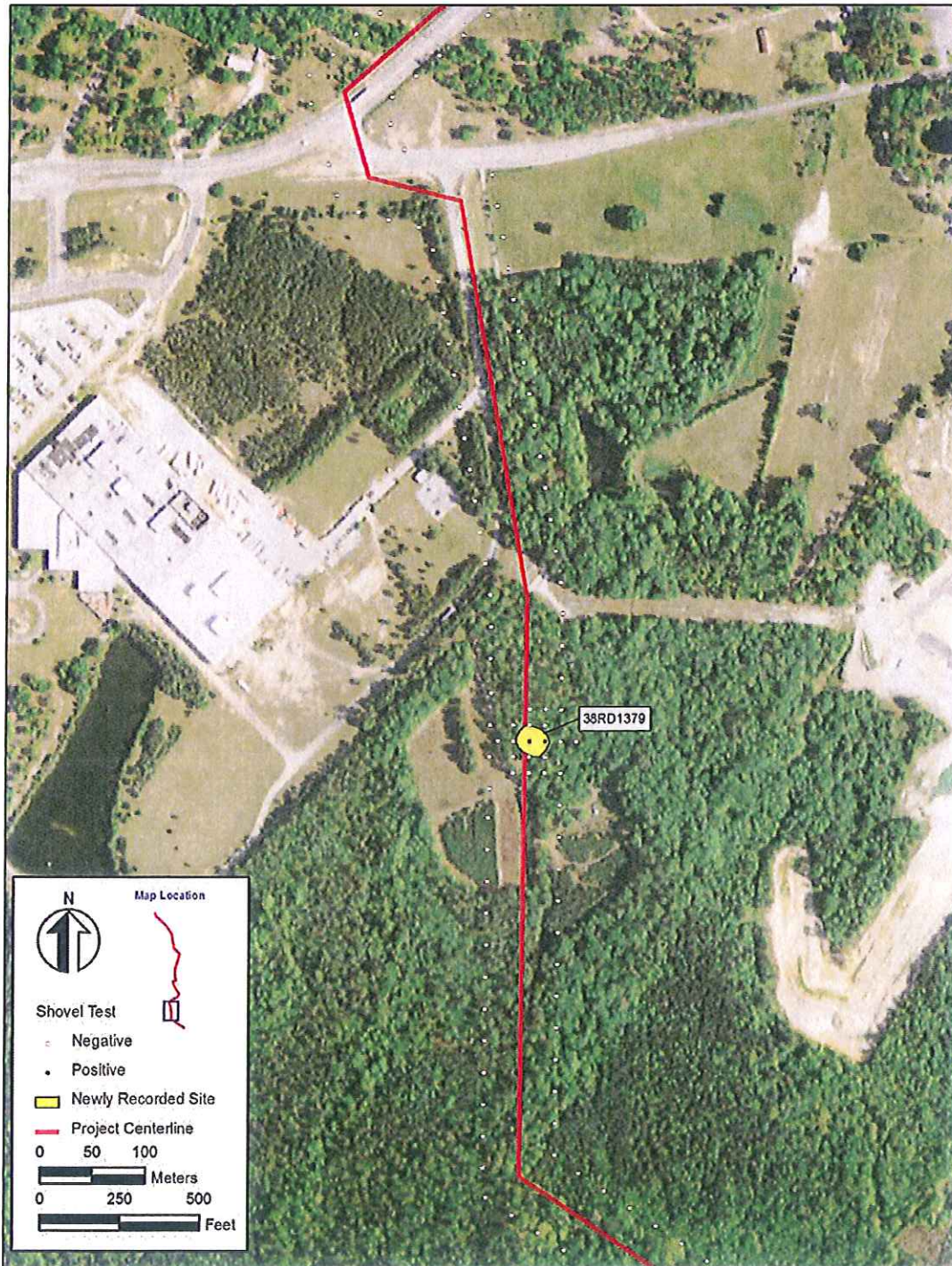


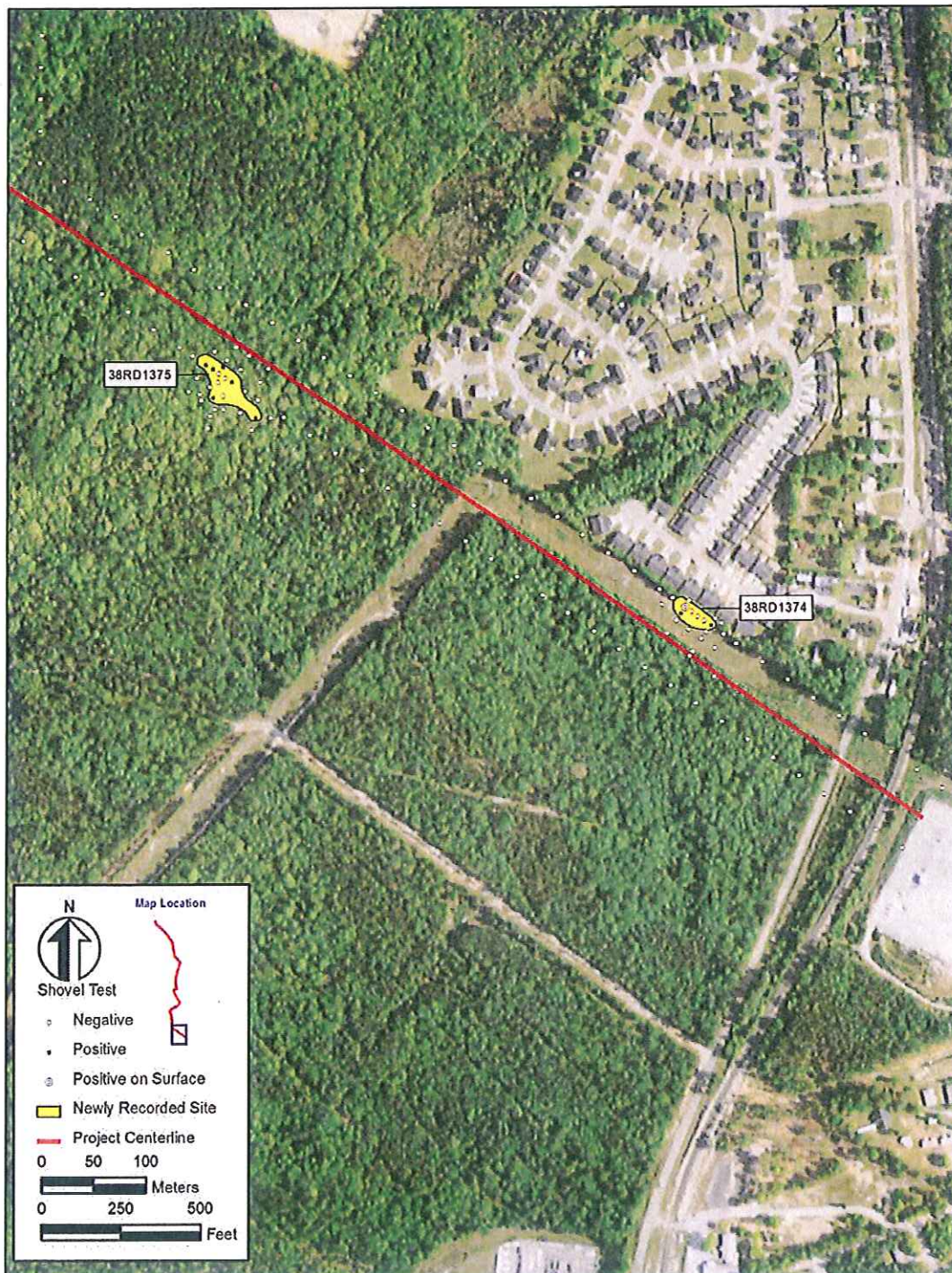












APPENDIX D: RESUMES OF THE KEY PERSONNEL

RALPH BAILEY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

EDUCATION

M.A. in History (1997), The Citadel and The University of Charleston

B.A. in Anthropology (1990), The George Washington University

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Archaeology Law Enforcement Course (US Army Corps of Engineers)

Cultural Resources Law Course (US Navy)

Advanced Section 106 Course (ACHP)

Applying the NEPA Process (The Shipley Group)

FERC Environmental Review and Compliance (FERC)

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Project Management

Cultural Property Law (NEPA, Section 106, Agreement Documents)

Transportation Projects (DOT, FHWA, County Sales Tax)

Historic Archaeology

Cemetery Documentation and Relocation

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Archaeological Society of South Carolina

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Branch Chief, Brockington and Associates, Inc., (2002-present)

Archaeologist/Historian, Brockington and Associates, Inc., (1997-2001)

Research Associate, Brockington and Associates, Inc., (1993-1996)

PROJECTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND PAPERS

2010 (with Josh Fletcher)

Cultural resources survey of several interchange safety improvement projects across the state of South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

2010 (with Andrew Agha, Carol Poplin and Nicole Isenbarger)

Dean Hall Plantation. Project Manager for the survey and data recovery investigations of the Antebellum slave village of Dean Hall Plantation. The work included an MOA, technical report, and interpretive museum exhibit. The project was conducted for the DuPont Corporation and Berkeley County, South Carolina.

2009 East Edisto. This 80,000+ acre project is the largest master planned project in the country. The project included an oral history program, a reconnaissance level study of the entire tract, as well as survey and testing investigations on five development tracts ranging from a few hundred to several thousand acres. The project required numerous public meetings throughout the project region.

- 2009 (with Inna Moore)
Relocation of a Portion of Hampstead Cemetery, 46 Reid Street, Charleston, SC. Prepared for the Charleston housing Authority. Working with the Housing Authority, City Council, and St. Matthews Church we excavated and relocated 437 graves to Bethany Cemetery.
- 2007 (with D. Baluha, I. Burns, E. Salo, and T. Whitley)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed I 73 Southern Corridor, Dillon, Marion, and Horry Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for the SC Department of Transportation, the LPA GROUP, INC. and Wilbur Smith.
- 2007 (with Andrew Agha and Ed Salo)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lee Nuclear Station, Cherokee County, South Carolina. Prepared for Duke Energy Carolinas. This multi-phase project involves consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the SHPO, and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians. The work is being completed in partial compliance with the NRC's combined Construction and Operating License regulations.
- 2007 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Naval Weapons Station Charleston, Update.* Prepared for the Navy Engineering Command, Southern Division, North Charleston, South Carolina.
- 2006 (with Kristrina Shuler and Charles F. Philips)
A History of the Phosphate Industry in South Carolina with a Focus on the Ashley Phosphate Company. *South Carolina Antiquities*, vol. 38: 1 and 2.
- 2005 (with Charles F. Philips)
"As Mobile Goes, so Goes the Corps," A Look at Change Inside a Government Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers: 1985-2003. Prepared for the Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama.
- 2005 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverstone Docks Project, Lake Keowee, South Carolina. Project involved Section 106 consulting with the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation and FERC on behalf of Duke Energy's Crescent Resources.
- 2005 (with Eric C. Poplin and Kristrina A. Shuler)
Cemetery Relocation at Site 38CH1648, Johnson Hagood Stadium, The Citadel, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for The Citadel.
- 2004 (with Brent Lansdell)
Cultural Resources Assessment and Preservation Plan for the Saluda Dam Remediation Project, Lake Murray, South Carolina. Project conducted for SCE&G under a Programmatic Agreement with FERC and the SHPO.
- 2004 National Register of Historic Places Assessment of Cummings Point and Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Project involved consultation with SHPO, the NPS, SCDNR, and other interested parties on behalf of the owners.
- 2004 (with Scott Butler, Brent Lansdell, and Charles F. Philips)
Archaeological Testing of 38CH463, 38CH1774, 38CH1775, and 38CH1777 and Assessment of Grimball's Causeway and Manigault's Siege Line, Grimball Farms, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for The GInn Company, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.
- 2003 (with Kristrina A. Shuler)
Archaeological Survey of the Berlin Parkway (SC Route 165) Extension Project, Alternate 2 Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for The South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina and Davis & Floyd, Inc. Greenwood, South Carolina.
- 2003 (with Kristrina A. Shuler and Pat Hendrix)
Cemetery Relocation at the Future Site of the Children's Research Institute Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina.
- 2002 (with Pat Hendrix, Carol Poplin, and Bruce Harvey)

Cultural Resources Management Plan for the City of North Charleston, Planning Area Three, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for the City of North Charleston and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

- 2002 (with Bruce G. Harvey)
Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Documentation of the Proposed Cooper River Bridge Approaches, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation and Wilbur Smith Associates, Columbia.
- 2002 (with David S. Baluha and Bruce G. Harvey)
Archaeological Testing at 38LX416, Lexington County, South Carolina. Prepared for Wilbur Smith Associates, Inc., Columbia and the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.
- 2001 *A Comparison of Life on Agricultural and Industrial Plantations in South Carolina.* Paper Presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, 15 November. Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ANDREW A. PAPPAS

Archaeologist / Author

EDUCATION

M.A. Archaeology (2004) Florida State University

B.A. Anthropology (2000) University of Florida

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Cultural Resources Management

Archaeological Investigations and Documentation

Historic Period and Contact Era

Subterranean Archaeology and Hydrology

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Register of Professional Archaeologists

America Anthropological Association

Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists

Society for Historical Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL POSITION [2004 - PRESENT]

Archaeologist, Project Manager, Principal Investigator

PROJECTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND PAPERS

- 2010 Principal Investigator, Phase II Archaeological Survey and Testing at Powder Magazine Park, Montgomery County, Alabama. Prepared for USACE, Mobile District.
- 2010 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the PIKE Twelve Mile Creek 100-kv Tap Line, Union County, North Carolina. On File NCOSA, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- 2010 Principal Investigator, Technical Memorandum for Record of No Significant Findings; Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Sugar Mountain Substation, Avery, North Carolina. Report Pending NCSHPO Review.
- 2010 Principal Investigator, Technical Memorandum for Record of No Significant Cultural Findings; Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Good Neighbor Creek Mitigation Bank, Dawson County, Georgia. Report Pending USACE, Savannah District Review.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Fox Creek High School, Edgefield County, South Carolina. Report Submitted to the Fox Creek High School Board of Directors, North Augusta, South Carolina.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase III Data Recovery at Site 9HY321 (Walnut Creek Field Site 2), Henry County, Georgia. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the 25 Acre Volunteer Army Ammunitions Plant Tract, Hamilton County, Tennessee. Prepared for CH2M Hill, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 19.13-Acre San Marcos Tract, Hays County, Texas. Prepared for the USACE, Mobile District.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 17-Acre Round Rock Tract, Williamson County, Texas. Prepared for the USACE, Mobile District.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Technical Memorandum for Record of No Significant Archaeological Findings; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Nebo – New Georgia 115 kV Transmission Line, Paulding County,

- Georgia. Project #: P76630; Contr. #:602027 GTC-13-CB-88). Prepared for the Georgia Transmission Corporation.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 40MI213, Chicago Bridge and Iron, Nuclear Fabrication Facility Tract, Marion County, Tennessee. Prepared for Chicago Bridge and Iron, Texas.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of the Rockingham Farms Tract, Chatham County, Georgia. Prepared for the Rockingham Investment Group LLC and the USACE, Savannah District.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 360-Acre Plant Wansley Tract, Heard County, Georgia. Prepared for The Georgia Power Company.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Big Shanty Connector, Cobb County, Georgia. Prepared for EMC Engineering Services, Inc. Roswell, Georgia.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Howard Road Tract, Hall County, Georgia. Prepared for Register-Nelson, Inc. McDonough, Georgia.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, NRHP Categorical Exclusion Worksheet; The Big Creek Park Greenway Connection, Fulton County, Georgia. Prepared for Associate Engineering Consultants, Inc.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Crossgate Road Property, Chatham County, Georgia. Prepared for Eco-Science, Inc. Savannah, Georgia.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the GPC Hancock County Tract, Hancock County, Georgia. Prepared to The Georgia Power Company.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Riverside Parkway Relocation Tract, Floyd County, Georgia
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Proposed Windy Hill / Macland Road Connector, Cobb County, Georgia. Prepared for Greenhorne and O'Mara contractor for Cobb County Department of Transportation.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of State Road 52, Overton County, Tennessee. Prepared for Palmer Engineering, Inc. Kentucky.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 32 Acres Along Hemphill Bend for the Proposed Black Warrior River Upland Soil Disposal Area. On file USACE, Mobile District.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 6-Acre Sioux City Armed Forces Reserve Center, Woodbury County, Iowa. Prepared for the USACE, Mobile District. Prepared for USACE, Mobile District.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Assessment of the Cave Spring Water System Expansion Corridoes and Tracts, Floyd County, Georgia and Cherokee County, Alabama. Prepared for Williams, Sweitzer, and Barnum, Inc. Rome, Georgia.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Campus Crest Phase II Development Tract, Baldwin County, Georgia. Prepared for Campus Crest Development, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Technical Memorandum for Record of No Significant Archaeological Findings; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 14-Acre North Wind Tract, Forsyth County, Georgia. Prepared for North Wind, Inc. Greenville, South Carolina.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 150-Acre Sanders Tract, Jasper County, South Carolina. Prepared for the Sembler Company, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2009 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of ~1500 ft. of New Proposed Alternative for Matthew Perry Parkway, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Prepared for Florence & Hutcheson, Inc. Columbia, South Carolina.
- 2009 Project Manager, A Class I Inventory Record of 22 USDI Bureau of Land Management Surface Tracts, Baxter, Cleburne, Crawford, Fulton, Pike, Searcy, Sharp, and Van Buren Counties, Arkansas
- 2008 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the 25 Acre Volunteer Army Ammunitions Plant Tract, Hamilton County, Tennessee

- 2008 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 19.13-Acre San Marcos Tract, Hays County, Texas
- 2008 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 17-Acre Round Rock Tract, Williamson County, Texas
- 2008 Principal Investigator, Technical Memorandum for Record of No Significant Archaeological Findings; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Nebo – New Georgia 115 kV Transmission Line, Paulding County, Georgia. Project #: P76630; Contr. #:602027 (GTC-13-CB-88)
- 2008 Principal Investigator, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 40MI213, Chicago Bridge and Iron, Nuclear Fabrication Facility Tract, Marion County, Tennessee
- 2008 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Big Shanty Road Tract, Cobb County, Georgia.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Howard Road Tract, Hall County, Georgia.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Crossgate Road Property, Chatham County, Georgia.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the GPC Hancock County Tract, Hancock County, Georgia.
- 2008 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Riverside Parkway Relocation Tract, Floyd County, Georgia.
- 2008 Project Manager, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Proposed Windy Hill / Macland Road Connector, Cobb County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Fox Creek High School, Edgefield County, South Carolina.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Imerys Mine (Burren Tanner Tract), Washington County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the I-20 Post Office Drive Property, Dekalb County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources at the Chattooga Creek Banks, Walker County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, Human Skeletal Recovery and Investigation at the Bartow County Tract, Bartow County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Survey and Testing of the A.E. Harris and Wimberly Tracts, Houston County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Bowater Tract, Cherokee County, Georgia.
- 2007 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Komatsu Tracts I and II, Bartow County, Georgia.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, Phase I Survey and Site Evaluation of the Fowler Road Tract, Forsyth County, Georgia.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the Little Sandy Creek Bank Mitigation, Butts County, Georgia.
- 2006 Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Site Evaluation of the Komatsu Site 1 Property, Bartow County, Georgia.
- 2005 Project Manager, Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Twin Creeks DRI Property, St. Johns County, Florida.
- 2005 Project Manager, Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Jacksonville Multi-Modal Transportation Center, Duval County, Florida.

- 2005 Project Manager, Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road (SR) 715 Sidewalk from SW Avenue E to the Everglades Farm Equipment Property North of the SFCD Lateral I-2 Canal, Palm Beach County, Florida.
- 2006 A Cultural Resource Overview Survey for Thirty-four (34) Proposed Stormwater Pond/Treatment Locations Along SR 200 (SR A1A) from the West Yulee City Limits to the Vicinity of Clements Road in Nassau County, Florida.
- 2005 Reconnaissance Survey of the Monserrate Property, Orange County, Florida. Report submitted by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. to Bio-Tech Consulting, Inc., Orlando, Florida.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) Phase VII Expansion Loop J, K, and G; Compressor Station 16, 24, 26, 27; FPC-Hines Meter Station, Lawtey Regulator Station, CFG-Suwannee Meter Station, Cypress Pipeline Tie-In Point, and Five Contractor and Pipe Storage Yards, Gilchrist, Levy, Hernando, Bradford, Citrus, Hillsborough, Polk, Suwannee, Clay, and Pasco Counties, Florida. Report submitted by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. to The Florida Gas Transmission Company, Houston, Texas.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 21 (Blanding Boulevard) From South of Argyle Forest Road to North of Wilson Boulevard, Duval County, Florida. Report submitted by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. to The Florida Department of Transportation, District 2, Lake City, Florida.